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THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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G. BAILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C.

From Dickens's Household Words.

A QUEEN'S REVENGE.

The name of Gustavus Adolphus, the faithful Protestant, the great General, and the good King of Sweden, has been long since rendered familiar to readers of history. We all know how this renowned warrior and monarch was beloved by his soldiers and subjects, how successfully he fought through a long and fearful war, and how nobly he died on the field of battle. With his death, however, the interest of the English reader in Swedish affairs seems to terminate. Those who have followed the narrative of his life carefully to the end may remember that he left behind him an only child—a daughter named Christina; but of the character of this child, and of her extraordinary adventures after she grew to womanhood, the public in England is for the most part entirely ignorant. In the popular historical and romantic literature of France, Queen Christina is a prominent and a notorious character. In the literature of this country, she has hitherto been allowed but little chance of making her way to the notice of the world at large.

And yet, the life of this woman is in itself a romance. At six years old, she was Queen of Sweden, with the famous Oxenstiern for guardian. This great and good man governed the Kingdom in her name until she had lived through her minority. Four years after her coronation, she of her own accord abdicated her rights in favor of her cousin, Charles Gustavus. Young and beautiful, the most learned and most accomplished woman of her time, she resolutely turned her back on the throne of her inheritance, and, publicly betraying her dislike of the empty pomp and irksome restraint of royalty, set forth to wander through civilized Europe in the character of an independent traveller, who was resolved to see all varieties of men and manners, to collect all the knowledge which the widest experience could give her, and to measure her mind boldly against the greatest minds of the age wherever she went. So far, the interest excited by her character and her adventures is of the most picturesquely attractive kind. There is something strikingly new in the spectacle of a young Queen who prefers the pursuit of knowledge to the possession of a throne, and who barters a royal birthright for the privilege of being free. Unhappily, the portrait of Christina cannot be painted throughout in bright colors only. It is not pleasant to record of her, that, when her travels brought her to Rome, she abandoned the religion for which her father fought and died. It is still less agreeable to add, that she freed herself from other restraints besides the restraint of royalty, and that, if she was mentally distinguished by her capacities, she was also morally disgraced by her vices and her crimes.

The events in the strange life of Christina—especially those which are connected with her actions and adventures in the character of a Queen-errant—present the freshest and the most ample materials for a biography, which might be regarded in England as a new contribution to our historical literature. Within the necessarily limited space at our command in these columns, it is impossible to follow her, with sufficient attention to details, through the adventures which attended her travelling career. One, however, among the many strange and startling passages in her life may profitably be introduced in this place. The events of which the narrative is composed throw light, in many ways, on the manners, habits, and opinions, of a past age, and they can, moreover, be presented in this place in the very words of an eye-witness, who beheld them two centuries ago.

The scene is in Paris; the time is the close of the year sixteen hundred and fifty-seven; the persons are the wandering Queen Christina, her grand equerry, the Marquis Monaldeschi, and Father Le Bel of the Convent of Fontainebleau, the witness whose testimony we are shortly about to cite.

Monaldeschi, as his name implies, was an Italian by birth. He was a handsome, accomplished man, refined in his manners, supple in his disposition, and possessed of the art of making himself eminently agreeable in the society of women. With these personal recommendations, he soon won his way to the favor of Queen Christina. Out of the long list of her lovers, not one of the many whom she encouraged caught so long and firm a hold of her capricious fancy as Monaldeschi. The intimacy between them probably took its rise, on her side at least, in as deep a sincerity of affection as it was in Christina's nature to feel. On the side of the Italian, the connection was prompted solely by ambition. As soon as he had risen to the distinction and reaped all the advantages of the position of chief favorite in the Queen's Court, he wearied of his royal mistress, and addressed his attentions secretly to a young Roman lady, whose youth and beauty powerfully attracted him, and whose fatal influence over his actions ultimately led to his ruin and his death.

After endeavoring to ingratiate himself with the Roman lady, in various ways, Monaldeschi found that the surest means of winning her favor lay in satisfying her malicious curiosity on the subject of the private life and the secret frailties of Queen Christina. He was not a man who was troubled by any scrupulous feelings of honor, when the interests of his own intrigues happened to be concerned; and he shamelessly took advantage of the position that he held towards Christina to commit breaches of confidence of the most inexcusably ungrateful and the most meanly infamous kind. He gave to the Roman lady the series of the Queen's letters to himself, which contained secrets that she had revealed to him in the fullest confidence of his worthiness to be trusted; more than this, he wrote letters of his own to the new object of his addresses, in which he ridiculed the Queen's fondness for him, and sarcastically described her smallest personal defects with a heartless effrontery which the most patient and long-suffering of women would have found it impossible to forgive. While he was thus privately betraying the confidence that had been reposed in him, he was publicly affecting the most unalterable attachment and the most sincere respect for the Queen.

For some time, this disgraceful deception proceeded successfully. But the hour of the discovery was appointed, and the instrument of effecting it was a certain Cardinal who was desirous of supplanting Monaldeschi in the Queen's favor. The priest contrived to get possession of the whole correspondence which had been privately placed in the hands of the Roman lady, including, besides Christina's letters, the letters which Monaldeschi had written in ridicule of his royal mistress. The whole collection of documents was enclosed by the Cardinal in one packet, and was presented by him, at a private audience, to the Queen.

It is at this critical point of the story that the testimony of the eye-witness whom we propose to quote, begins. Father Le Bel was present at the fearful execution of the Queen's vengeance on Monaldeschi, and was furnished with copies of the whole correspondence which had been abstracted from the possession of the Roman lady. Having been trusted with the secret, he is wisely and honorably silent throughout his narrative on the subject of Monaldeschi's offence. Such particulars of the Italian's baseness and ingratitude as have been presented here, have been gathered from the somewhat contradictory reports which were current at the time, and which have been preserved by the old French collectors of historical anecdotes. Such further details of the extraordinary punishment of Monaldeschi's offence as are now to follow, may be given in the words of Father Le Bel himself. The reader will understand that his narrative begins immediately after Christina's discovery of the perfidy of her favorite.

The 6th of November, 1657, (writes Father Le Bel,) at a quarter past nine in the morning, Queen Christina of Sweden, being at that time lodged in the royal palace of Fontainebleau, sent one of her men-servants to my convent, to obtain an interview with me. The messenger, on being admitted to my presence, inquired if I was the superior of the convent; and when I replied in the affirmative, informed me that I was expected to present myself immediately before the Queen of Sweden.

Fearful of keeping her Majesty waiting, I followed the man at once to the palace, without waiting to take any of my brethren from the convent with me. After a little delay in the antechamber, I was shown into the Queen's room. She was alone; and I saw, by the expression of her face, as I respectfully begged to be favored with her commands, that something was wrong. She hesitated for a moment; then told me, rather sharply, to follow her to a place where she might speak with the certainty of not being overheard. She led me into the Galerie des Cerfs, and, turning round on me suddenly, asked if we had ever met before. I informed her Majesty that I had once had the honour of presenting my respects to her, that she had received me graciously, and that there the interview had ended. She nodded her head, and looked about her a little, then said, very abruptly, that I wore a dress (referring to my convent costume) which encouraged her to put perfect faith in my honour; and she desired me to promise beforehand that I would keep the secret with which she was about to entrust me, as strictly as if I had heard it in the confessional. I answered, respectfully, that it was part of my sacred profession to be trusted with secrets; that I had never betrayed the private affairs of any one, and that I could answer for for myself as worthy to be honored by the confidence of a Queen.

Upon this, her Majesty handed me a packet of papers, sealed in three places, but having no superscription of any sort. She ordered me to keep it under lock and key, and to be prepared to give it her back again before any person in whose presence she might see fit to ask me for it. She further charged me to remember the day, the hour, and the place, in which she had given me the packet; and with that last piece of advice, she dismissed me. I left her alone in the gallery, walking slowly away from me, with her head drooping on her bosom, and her mind, as well as I could presume to judge, perturbed by anxious thoughts.*

On Saturday, the 10th of November, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I was sent for from Fontainebleau again. I took the packet out of my private cabinet, feeling that I might be asked for it, and then followed the messenger as before. This time he led me at once to the Galerie des Cerfs. The moment I entered it, he shut the door behind me with such extraordinary haste and violence, that I felt a little startled. As soon as I recovered myself, I saw her Majesty standing in the middle of the gallery, talking to one of the gentlemen of her Court, who was generally known by the name of The Marquis, and whom I soon ascertained to be the Marquis Monaldeschi, Grand Equerry of the Queen of Sweden. I approached her Majesty and made my bow, then stood before her, waiting until she should think proper to address me.

With a stern look on her face, and with a loud, clear, steady voice, she asked me, before the Marquis, and before three other men, who were also in the gallery, for the packet which she had confided to my care. As she made that demand, two of the three men moved back a few paces, while the third, the captain of her guard, advanced rather nearer to her. I handed her back the packet. She looked at it thoughtfully for a little while; then opened it, and took out the letters and written papers which it contained, handed them to the Marquis Monaldeschi, and insisted on his reading them. When he had obeyed, she asked him, with the same stern look and the same steady voice, whether he had any knowledge of the documents which he had just been reading. The Marquis turned deadly pale, and answered, that he had now read the papers referred to for the first time.

"Do you deny all knowledge of them?" said the Queen. "Answer me plainly, sir. Yes or no."

The Marquis turned paler still. "I deny all knowledge of them," he said, in faint tones, with his eyes on the ground.

"Do you deny all knowledge of these, too?" said the Queen, suddenly producing a second packet of manuscript from under her dress, and thrusting it in the Marquis's face.

He started, drew back a little, and answered not a word. The packet which the Queen had given to me contained copies only. The original papers were those which she had just thrust in the Marquis's face.

"Do you deny your own seal and your own handwriting?" she asked.

He murmured a few words, acknowledging both the seal and the handwriting to be his own, and added some phrases of excuse, in which he endeavoured to cast the blame that attached to the writing of the letters on the shoulders of other persons. While he was speaking, the three men in attendance on the Queen silently closed round him.

Her Majesty heard him to the end. "You are a traitor," she said, and turned her back on him.

The three men, as she spoke those words, drew their swords.

The Marquis heard the clash of the blades against the scabbards, and, looking quickly round, saw the drawn swords behind him. He caught the Queen by the arm immediately, and drew her away with him, first into one corner of the gallery, then into another, entreating her in the most moving terms to listen to him, and to believe in the sincerity of his repentance. The Queen let him go on talking, without showing the least sign of anger or impatience. Her color never changed; the stern look never left her countenance. There was something awful in the clear, cold, deadly resolution which her eyes expressed while they rested on the Marquis's face.

At last she shook herself free from his grasp, still without betraying the slightest irritation. The three men with the drawn swords, who had followed the Marquis silently as he led the Queen from corner to corner of the gallery, now closed round him again, as soon as he was left standing alone. There was perfect silence for a minute or more. Then the Queen addressed herself to me.

"Father," she said, I charge you to bear witness that I treat this man with the strictest impartiality." She pointed, while she spoke, to the Marquis Monaldeschi with a little ebony riding-whip which she carried in her hand. "I offer that worthless traitor all the time he requires—more time than he has any right to ask for—to justify himself if he can."

The Marquis, hearing these words, took some letters from a place of concealment in his dress, and gave them to the Queen, along with a small bunch of keys. He snatched these last from his pocket so quickly, that he drew out with them a few small silver coins, which fell to the floor. As he addressed himself to the Queen again, she made a sign with her ebony riding-whip to the men with the drawn swords; and they retired towards one of the windows of the gallery. I, on my side, withdrew out of hearing. The conference which ensued between the Queen and the Marquis lasted nearly an hour. When it was over, her Majesty beckoned the men back again with the whip, and then approached the place where I was standing.

"Father," she said, in her clear, ringing, resolute tones, "there is no need for me to remain here any longer. I leave that man," she pointed to the Marquis again, "to your care. Do all that you can for the good of his soul. He has failed to justify himself, and I doom him to die."

If I had heard sentence pronounced against myself, I could hardly have been more terrified than I was when the Queen uttered these last words. The Marquis heard them where he was standing, and flung himself at her feet. I dropped on my knees by his side, and entreated her to pardon him, or at least to visit his offence with some milder punishment than the punishment of death.

"I have said the words," she answered, addressing herself only to me; "and no power under heaven shall make me unsay them. Many a man has been broken alive on the wheel for offences which were innocence itself compared with the offence which this perjured traitor has committed against me. I have trusted him as I might have trusted a brother; he has infamously betrayed that trust; and I exercise my royal rights over the life of a traitor. Say no more to me. I tell you again he is doomed to die."

With these words the Queen quitted the gallery, and left me alone with Monaldeschi and the three executioners who were waiting to kill him.

The unhappy man dropped on his knees at my feet, and implored me to follow the Queen, and make one more effort to obtain his pardon. Before I could answer a word, the three men surrounded him, held the points of their swords to his sides, without, however, actually touching him, and angrily recommending him to make his confession to me, without wasting any more time. I entreated them, with the tears in my eyes, to wait as long as they could, so as to give the Queen time to reflect, and perhaps to falter in her deadly intentions towards the Marquis. I succeeded in producing such an impression on the chief of the three men, that he left us, to obtain an interview with the Queen, and to ascertain if there was any change in her purpose. After a short absence he came back, shaking his head.

"There is no hope for you," he said, addressing Monaldeschi. "Make your peace with Heaven. Prepare yourself to die!"

"Go to the Queen!" cried the Marquis, kneeling before me with clasped hands. "Go to the Queen yourself; make one more effort to save me! O, my father, my father, run one more risk—venture one last entreaty—before you leave me to die!"

"Will you wait till I come back?" I said to the three men.

"We will wait," they answered, and lowered their sword-points to the ground.

I found the Queen alone in her room, without the slightest appearance of agitation in her face or her manner. Nothing that I could say had the slightest effect on her. I adjured her, by all that religion holds most sacred, to remember that the noblest privilege of any sovereign is the privilege of granting mercy; that the first of Christian duties is the duty of forgiving. She heard me unmoved. Seeing that entreaties were thrown away, I ventured, at my own proper hazard, on reminding her that she was not living now in her own kingdom of Sweden, but that she was the guest of the King of France, and lodged in one of his own palaces; and I boldly asked her, if she had calculated the possible consequences of authorizing the killing of one of her attendants inside the walls of Fontainebleau, without any preliminary form of trial, or any official notification of the offence he had committed. She answered me coldly, that it was enough that she knew the unpardonable nature of the offence of which Monaldeschi had been guilty; that she stood in a perfectly independent position towards the King of France; that she was absolute mistress of her own actions, at all times and in all places; and that she was accountable to nobody under Heaven for her conduct towards her subjects and servants, over whose lives and liberties she possessed sovereign rights, which no consideration whatever should induce her to resign.

Fearful as I was of irritating her, I still ventured on reiterating my remonstrances. She cut them short by hastily signing to me to leave her. As she dismissed me, I thought I saw a slight change pass over her face and it occurred to me that she might not have been indisposed at that moment to grant some respite, if she could have done so without appearing to falter in her resolution, and without running the risk of letting Monaldeschi escape her. Before I passed the door, I attempted to take advantage of the disposition to relent which I fancied I had perceived in her; but she angrily reiterated the gesture of dismissal before I had spoken half a dozen words; and, with a heavy heart, I yielded to necessity, and left her.

On returning to the gallery, I found the three men standing around the Marquis, with their sword-points on the floor, exactly as I had left them.

"Is he to live or to die?" they asked when I came in.

There was no need for me to answer in words; my face answered the question. The Marquis groaned heavily, but said nothing. I sat myself down on a stool, and beckoned to him to come to me, and begged him, as well as my terror and wretchedness would let me, to think of repentance, and to prepare for another world. He began his confession kneeling at my feet, with his head on my knees. After continuing it for some time, he suddenly started to his feet with a scream of terror. I contrived to quiet him, and to fix his thoughts again on heavenly things. He completed his confession, speaking sometimes in Latin, sometimes in French, sometimes in Italian, according as he could best explain himself in the agitation and misery which now possessed him.

Just as he had concluded, the Queen's chaplain entered the gallery. Without waiting to receive absolution, the unhappy Marquis rushed away from me to the chaplain, and, still clinging desperately to the hope of life, he besought him to intercede with the Queen. The two talked together in low tones, holding each other by the hand. When their conference was over, the chaplain left the gallery again, taking with him the chief of the three executioners who were appointed to carry out the Queen's deadly purpose. After a short absence, this man returned, without the chaplain. "Get your absolution," he said, briefly, to the Marquis, "and make up your mind to die."

Saying these words, he seized Monaldeschi, pressed him back against the wall at the end of the gallery, just under the picture of Saint Germain; and before I could interfere, or even turn aside from the sight, aimed at the Marquis's right side with his sword. Monaldeschi caught the blade with his hand, cutting three of his fingers in the act. At the same moment, the point touched his side, and glanced off. Upon this, the man who had struck at him exclaimed, "He has armor under his clothes!" and, at the same moment, stabbed Monaldeschi in the face. As he received the wound, he turned round towards me, and cried out, loudly, "My father! My father!"

I advanced towards him immediately, and, as I did so, the man who had wounded him retired a little, and signed to his two companions to withdraw also. The Marquis, with one knee on the ground, asked pardon of God, and said certain last words in my ear. I immediately gave him absolution, telling him that he must atone for his sins by suffering death, and that he must pardon those who were about to kill him. Having heard my words, he threw himself forward on the floor, and, as he fell, one of the three executioners, who had not assailed him as yet, struck at his head, and wounded him on the surface of the skull.

The Marquis sank on his face, then raised himself a little, and signed to the men to kill him outright, by striking him on the neck. The same man who had last wounded him obeyed, by cutting two or three times at his neck, without, however, doing him any great injury. For it was, indeed, true that he wore armor under his clothes, which armor consisted of a shirt of mail, weighing nine or ten pounds, and rising so high round his neck, inside his collar, as to defend it successfully from any chance blow with a sword.

Seeing this, I came forward to exhort the Marquis to bear his sufferings with patience, for the remission of his sins. While I was speaking, the chief of the three executioners advanced, and asked me if I did not think it was time to give Monaldeschi the finishing stroke. I pushed the man violently away from me, saying that I had no advice to offer on the matter, and telling him, that if I had any orders to give, they would be for the Marquis's life, and not for the hastening of his death. Hearing me speak in those terms, the man asked my pardon, and confessed that he had done wrong in addressing me on the subject at all.

He had hardly finished making his excuses to me, when the door of the gallery opened. The unhappy Marquis, hearing the sound, raised himself from the floor, and seeing that the person who entered was the Queen's chaplain, dragged himself along the gallery, holding on by the tapestry that hung from the walls, until he reached the feet of the holy man. There, he whispered a few words (as if he was confessing) to the chaplain, who, after first asking my permission, gave him absolution, and then returned to the Queen.

As the chaplain closed the door, the man who had struck the Marquis on the neck, stabbed him adroitly with a long, narrow sword, in the throat, just above the edge of the shirt of mail. Monaldeschi sank on his right side, and spoke no more. For a quarter of an hour longer he still breathed, during which time I prayed by him, and exhorted him as I best could. When the bleeding from this last wound ceased, his life ceased with it. It was then a quarter to four o'clock. The death agony of the miserable man had lasted, from the time of the Queen's first pronouncing sentence on him, for nearly three hours.

I said the De Profundis over his body. While I was praying, the three men sheathed their swords, and the chief of them rifled the Marquis's pockets. Finding nothing on him but a prayer-book and a small knife, the chief beckoned to his companions, and they all three marched to the door in silence, went out, and left me alone with the corpse.

A few minutes afterwards, I followed them, to go and report what had happened to the Queen. I thought her color changed a little when I told her that Monaldeschi was dead; but those cold, clear eyes of hers never softened, and her voice was still as steady and firm as when I first heard its tones on entering the gallery that day.

She spoke very little, only saying to herself, "He is dead, and he deserved to die!"

Then, turning to me, she added, "Father, I leave the care of burying him to you; and, for my own part, I will charge myself with the expense of having masses enough said for the repose of his soul."

I ordered the body to be placed in a coffin, which I instructed the bearers to remove to the churchyard on a tumbril, in consequence of the great weight of the corpse, of the misty rain that was falling, and of the bad state of the roads. On Monday, the twelfth of November, at a quarter to six in the evening, the Marquis was buried in the parish church of Avon, near the font of holy water. The next day, the Queen sent one hundred livres, by two of her servants, for masses for the repose of his soul.

Thus ends the extraordinary narrative of Father Le Bel. It is satisfactory to record, as some evidence of the progress of humanity, that the barbarous murder, committed under the sanction and authority of Queen Christina, which would have passed unnoticed in the feudal times, as an ordinary and legitimate exercise of a sovereign's authority over a vassal, excited, in the middle of the seventeenth century, the utmost disgust and horror throughout Paris. The Prime Minister at that period, Cardinal Mazarin, (by no means an over-scrupulous man, as all readers of French history know,) wrote officially to Christina, informing her that "a crime so atrocious as that which had just been committed under her sanction, in the Palace of Fontainebleau, must be considered as a sufficient cause for banishing the Queen of Sweden from the court and dominions of his sovereign, who, in common with every honest man in the kingdom, felt horrified at the lawless outrage which had just been committed on the soil of France."

To this letter Queen Christina sent the following answer, which, as a specimen of spiteful effrontery, has probably never been matched:

"MONSIEUR MAZARIN: Those who have communicated to you the details of the death of my equerry, Monaldeschi, knew nothing at all about it. I think it highly absurd that you should have compromised so many people for the sake of informing yourself about one simple fact. Such a proceeding on your part, ridiculous as it is, does not, however, much astonish me. What I am amazed at is, that you, and the King your master, should have dared to express disapproval of what I have done.

Understand, all of you—servants and masters, little people and great—that it was my sovereign pleasure to act as I did. I neither owe nor render an account of my actions to any one—least of all, to a bully like you. * * *

"It may be well for you to know, and to report to any one whom you can get to listen to you, that Christina cares little for your court, and less still for you. When I want to revenge myself, I have no need of your formidable power to help me. My honor obliged me to act as I did. My will is my law, and you ought to know how to respect it. * * * Understand, if you please, that wherever I choose to live, there I am Queen; and that the men about me, rascals as they may be, are better than you and the myrmidons whom you keep in your service. * * *

"Take my advice, Mazarin, and behave yourself for the future, so as to merit my favor; you cannot, for your own sake, be too anxious to deserve it. Heaven preserve you from venturing on any more disparaging remarks about my conduct! I shall hear of them, if I am at the other end of the world, for I have friends and followers in my service who are as unscrupulous and as vigilant as any in yours, though it is probable enough that they are not quite so heavily bribed."

After replying to the Prime Minister of France in these terms, Christina was wise enough to leave the kingdom immediately.

For three years more, she pursued her travels. At the expiration of that time, her cousin, the King of Sweden, in whose favor she had abdicated, died. She returned at once to her own country, with the object of possessing herself once more of the royal power. Here the punishment of the merciless crime that she had sanctioned overtook her at last. The brave and honest people of Sweden refused to be governed by the woman who had ordered the murder of Monaldeschi, and who had forsaken the national religion for which her father had died.

Threatened with the loss of her revenues, as well as the loss of her sovereignty, if she remained in Sweden, the proud and merciless Christina yielded for the first time in her life. She resigned, once more, all right and title to the royal dignity, and left her native country for the last time. The final place of her retirement was Rome. She died there in the year sixteen hundred and eighty-nine. Even in the epitaph which she ordered to be placed on her tomb, the strange and daring character of the woman breaks out. The whole record of that wild, wondrous, wicked existence, was summed up, with stern brevity, in this one line:

CHRISTINA LIVED SEVENTY-TWO YEARS.

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* Although Father Le Bel discreetly abstains from mentioning the fact, it seems clear from the context that he was permitted to read, and that he did read, the papers contained in the packet.

WHO IS A GENTLEMAN?—A gentleman is not merely a person acquainted with certain forms and conventionalities of life, easy and self-possessed in society, able to speak, and act, and move in the world without awkwardness, and free from habits which are vulgar and in bad taste. A gentleman is something much beyond this. At the base of all his ease and refinement and tact and power of pleasing, is the same spirit which lies at the root of every Christian virtue. It is the thoughtful desire of doing in every instance to others as he ought to desire that others should do unto him. He is constantly thinking, not indeed how he may give pleasure to others for the mere sense of pleasing, but how he can show them respect, how he may avoid hurting their feelings. When he is in society, he scrupulously ascertains the position of every one with whom he is brought into contact, that he may give to each his due honor. He studies how he may avoid touching upon any subject which may needlessly hurt their feelings—how he may abstain from any allusion which may call up a disagreeable or offensive association. A gentleman never alludes to, never appears conscious of, any personal defect, bodily deformity, inferiority of talent, of rank, of reputation, in the person in whose society he is placed. He never assumes any superiority—never ridicules, never makes display of his own powers, or rank, or advantages; never indulges in habits which may be offensive to others.

MR. SPURGEON'S PREACHING.

The London *Morning Post* has a lengthy account of one of Mr. Spurgeon's exercises at the Surrey Music Hall, from which we make some extracts:

THE COMPANY.

It wants three-quarters of an hour to service time, and we have full leisure to look about us. The heat is overwhelming outside, but the hall is excellently ventilated, and although hundreds are pouring in, and the place is becoming crammed, it is not, as the popular phrase goes, "to suffocation." The admirable proportions of the hall, its lightness, and elegant arrangement throughout, draw forth enthusiastic comments on every side. The company—for it is scarcely a congregation in the religious sense of the word—is extremely well dressed—scarcely a shabbily-clad person to be seen. The body of the hall is filled with rich people of the middle class—the stalls in the galleries with the aristocracy, arrayed as for a *gala*, and as merry and chatty as at a fancy fair. Everything denotes that it is *not* the Lord's day—that we are *not* at church, and are *not* assembled for religious worship. As the stalls fill, the *coup d'œil* is equal to that of the opera, and the buzz of conversation is quite as cheerful. Looking through one of the windows, we see the lake and a pasteboard representation of distant mountain scenery, which, when remembered in connection with the various pyrotechnic displays witnessed by us in past days from that water's edge, adds greatly to the secularity of the occasion. This worldly effect is still further confirmed by observing how thoroughly every one seems to have left the thought of religion and worship behind him. A few seats to our right sits a gentleman, well known in the House of Commons, with his hat on, reading the *Economist*. Some one else immediately under our eye has the *Examiner*. The circumstance is suggestive, and we count fourteen persons reading newspapers, and make a round guess that at least a hundred and fifty gentlemen keep their hats on. Never before did we feel so strongly the virtue and the reason of consecrated places. With the one exception, that nearly every one of the assembly was furnished with what might have been hymn book, prayer book, or Bible, there was nothing in the place, the company, or the occasion, to lead a stranger to suppose that anything like the worship of God had entered into the remotest contemplation of those present.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF MR. SPURGEON.

The personal appearance of Mr. Spurgeon is not in his favor. Nature has not blessed him with a good development, as the physiologists would say: his aspect is forbidding, and the expression of his face betokens an inferior intellectual organization. He has a most powerful voice, but a coarse provincial accent spoils much in it that is good. Thus he pronounces pray as *preay*, God as *Gawd*, holy as *hauley*, truth as *trooth*. Although, however, vulgarity is the characteristic of his voice, signs of cultivation are not wanting, and the h's are never at fault. His loud notes are those of the actor, not of the orator; they are from use and knack, not from any actual suitability arising out of what he is saying, and are rather a mannerism than a grace. Still the voice is clear and penetrating, and not a person in that vast assembly could fail to hear every word with perfect distinctness.

SINGING.

The prayer concluded, Mr. Spurgeon gave out the well-known hymn beginning—

"Before Jehovah's awful throne."

He read it through, having first announced that the tune would be the "Old Hundredth," and then read each verse separately, before it was sung. It is scarcely possible to give any idea of the sublime effect produced by those ten thousand voices, as they swelled the massive harmonies of that grand tune with a fullness of breath rarely heard. After singing the second verse, Mr. Spurgeon said: "I will *read* the third verse, and you will *sing* the fourth, and let the uplifting of your voices be as the sound of many waters!" His audience responded to his wish. The words of the verse were:

"We'll crowd Thy gates with thankful songs,
High as the Heavens our voices raise:
And earth, with her ten thousand tongues,
Shall fill Thy courts with sounding praise."

Most magnificent was the shout of praise that now went up. Not a voice was mute, save where occasionally some one's nerves were overpowered by the massive rolling chorus that rose on every side. Never did we so realize what congregational singing might become. It was an uplifting of voice and heart, such as one can hope to hear only a few times in the course of life. Much of this grand effect was no doubt owing to the majesty of the tune itself—much to the fact that all the congregation knew it—something to the exciting effect of numbers—and perhaps not a little to the practice of reading each verse before it is sung; a practice we have always thought a very reasonable one, especially amongst the poor and those who cannot read.

THE SERMON.

The text was in these words: "My soul, wait thou only upon my God, for my expectation is from him." He divided his subject into two parts—an exhortation and an expectation. The exhortation, "My soul, wait thou only upon God." The soul, he said, is the mainspring of the whole body. Keep that right with God, and all else will be right. The Christian soul is to wait upon God for the great object of life, for the means of life, for protection, and direction. After much more in this kind, he selected Sir Walter Scott as an instance of one who had conspicuously erred through waiting upon worldly ambition, and not upon God. "What was his ambition?" said the speaker. "To be a laird, to found a family, to plant deep the roots of a great ancestral tree, whose boughs should stretch out into the earth, and whose fruit should be gathered by many generations. So he in effect said, 'My soul, wait thou only upon novel-writing;' and he succeeded. He founded his family, he reared his palace, he got him his title, and seemed to have his reward; but, one day, one of those under-currents that run hidden along the course of trade and speculation rose up to the surface, and, like a flood, swept all his wealth away, and overthrew his last and greatest hopes. Without entertaining the question as to the propriety and justice of this treatment of the great novelist's character, there is no denying that it was eloquently and ably said. The company listened to it as to a powerful piece of declamation, and were with reluctance kept from applauding the speaker.

INSTANCES OF HIS HUMOR.

After stating a variety of cases in which some were anxious for a competency, others for a great wealth, others for simple respectability, and others again for independence, pointing to different portions of his audience as he spoke, as if certain that he could lay his finger upon the exact example in point, he broke out: "I know an independent gentleman, whose income is *3s. 6d.* a week! [A roar of laughter showed the relish for pleasantry.] It is parish pay, and he lives upon it and enjoys it. For all else that he wants, he draws upon the bank of Faith, where he has a large credit, and his cheques are never dishonored. If you tell him that his pay is stopped, he will answer that he does not lay it to heart. He must live as long as his Heavenly Father orders, and to live he must have food; and if it come not from the parish, his Heavenly Father will send it from somewhere else."

Speaking of the duty of prayer in times of doubt, he said: "The proper way is to go to God straight at once, and before going to anybody else, and before you have made up your mind. People often come to me for advice—mostly young people—who ask me if I advise them to get married, [more laughter,] whereas everybody knows that that is a subject on which people do not like advice, and on which they make up their minds on their own account." But the crowning piece of fun—that by which his performance on that day will be most remembered—was towards the close of the discourse, when the speaker proposed to treat of the second part of the text—"My expectation is from him." Looking significantly for a moment, and pointing with his finger as if to some one on whom his eye had fixed, he said: "You have a grandfather, or an old grandmother, or a great aunt. She has some thousands of pounds. Of course, you do not care for *them*, but your affection for her is quite overwhelming. You torment her with your anxieties about her. Your frequent inquiries after her health, and the tenderness of your embraces, are extremely teazing. You are waiting upon her continually. [Great laughter.] Why is this? Your expectation is from her. By-and-by, you will hear that that health you have so tenderly inquired after is broken down, and then—that she is dead. You will mourn and grieve over her, and dress yourself in the deepest black; but oh! there will be a magnificent consolation in those thousands of pounds that have come at last! [Laughter.] The Psalmist here bids you take a lesson from the ways of the world."

THE SERMON ENDED.

In the course of his closing remarks, Mr. Spurgeon alluded to many deeply-solemn subjects: to the hour of death, and to the Christian's expectation that angels would attend to bear away his spirit to heavenly joys; but the spirit of levity had done its work, and after the ludicrous sketch of the maiden aunt, the audience never recovered its propriety. It was felt that the performance was as good as over, and a restless rustling amongst the company induced Mr. Spurgeon to request them not to go until he had given them his blessing. Spreading out his arms, he invoked the dews of heaven and the grace of God upon every heart; and in five minutes—thanks to the admirable contrivance for egress—the whole of the vast throng were promenading by the lake, or stopping to admire the interior of the building, or patiently threading their way to the outer gates. And so ended the most extraordinary substitute for Divine service that it ever fell to our lot to witness or to record.

RESULTS.

We readily accord to Mr. Spurgeon the possession of great powers, not the least of which is the power of making them appear greater by his great confidence; but, having conceded this, we must deny that, as at present exercised, those powers are likely to be of any permanent utility to the cause of religion. It is probable that his fame may continue to win him extensive support and large audiences, but, unless he change his style of preaching very considerably, he will always be in danger of bringing religion into contempt, and his hearers will come together, not for the better, but for the worse. We hear a great deal said in the present day about influencing the masses, and some have supposed that Mr. Spurgeon has a great talent in that way. To deny that he attracts huge assemblies would be absurd, but it yet remains to be seen what good is done. A great mass of people gathered together in a ball-room, to listen to a man whose chief recommendation is an eccentric disregard of conventional propriety and of the taste usually supposed to attend upon a good education, is not in itself a happy result at all, except in so far as these people are made wiser and better. But it is manifest, from the utter worldliness and absence of devotion in the assembly, that religious improvement was not what they were in quest of.

SPURGEON THE FASHION.

"To hear Spurgeon" has become a necessity of fashionable life. A well-known West End music-seller told us the other day that to provide tickets "for Spurgeon" is as much a branch of his business as to supply tickets for the opera or the French theatre—that fashionable ladies drive to his shop, and give orders at the same time for tickets for Albert Smith, Spurgeon, and Christy's Minstrels. The behaviour of the company on Sunday, their undevout manner, the absence of all religious spirit, completely confirms the impression that these great Sunday gatherings are either a gigantic imposture or an egregious mistake. Yet, there have been those who maintain that Mr. Spurgeon should be allowed to tell his funny jokes and indulge in his coarse personalities in the nave of Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's cathedral, and who hold up the clergy of the church to scorn, because they fail to attract the like crowds or produce the same excitement! But let not the clergy be beguiled into an imitation of Mr. Spurgeon's peculiarities. Let them imitate his care in preparing his subject-matter, his aptness at illustration, his plainness of speech, and his courage. But let them eschew his vulgarities, his narrow mind, and his petty tricks of rhetoric. The public will do well not to rush to the conclusion that the gathering of crowds is a proof of genius, still less of Divine mission, or of Heaven-sent success. The truth is, that the Surrey Gardens entertainment is nothing more than a very pleasant kind of Sunday dissipation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A DEAD SHOT.—In his "Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor," Mr. Burton quotes, from a work published in 1796, entitled "Modern Chivalry," the following reply to a challenge: "Sir, I have two objections to this duel matter. The one is, lest I should hurt you; and the other is, lest you should hurt me. I do not see what good it would do me to put a bullet through any part of your body. I could make no use of you when dead, for any culinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or a turkey. I am no cannibal, to feed on the flesh of men. Why, then, shoot down a human creature, of which I can make no use? A buffalo would be better meat; for, though your flesh may be delicate and tender, yet it wants that firmness and consistency which takes and retains salt. At any rate, it would not be fit for long sea voyages. You might make a good barbecue, it is true, being of the nature of a raccoon or an opossum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing anything human now. As to your hide, it is not worth taking off, being little better than that of a year-old colt."

PERSIAN LADIES.—Though my knowledge of Persian ladies is merely information derived from hearsay—for I have never had the opportunity of crossing the threshold of a zenana, and I probably never should have if I lived here all my life—I feel that it is incumbent on me to say something concerning them. Women of the villages, and many of the lower ranks in the towns, have little scruples at conversing with a stranger, and many even of the more respectable orders are not so shy as might be supposed. The mother and sister of my landlord at Sheerauz often came to my quarters to talk with me, and generally laid aside their veils; and when I walked on the roof of the house, the women in the neighboring houses used to come up and stare at me, and were not particular about concealing their faces when no one else was looking on. Ladies of rank are, however, far removed from the ken of ordinary mortal men; abroad, they are closely veiled, and sometimes guarded by attendants; and at home, no one of the other sex beholds their faces, save their husbands, fathers, and young brothers.

The life led by Persian ladies is listless and indolent, and to any civilized woman would be insufferable, monotonone, and insipid. Their duties are the superintendence of household affairs and the care of their children, and their amusements consist in visiting their female acquaintances and receiving their visits in turn; witnessing the performance of female dancers, singers, and story-tellers; playing in the gardens of their houses, smoking, and eating sweetmeats. Some play on the guitar, or other instrument, and some are adepts in the arts of needlework and embroidery; most of them are skilful cooks and confectioners.

Europeans are mistaken in entertaining the general notion that Oriental wives are mere slaves or pieces of furniture; that they are ill-treated by their liege lords, cooped up in prison-like harems, and denied every liberty and enjoyment. On the contrary, the husband is usually very indulgent to his wife, consults and takes her advice on matters of every description, and is not unfrequently completely ruled by her; for I am told that the noble arts of hen-pecking, coaxing, and worrying, are fully as well understood and as often practiced in this country as by their fair sisters in any quarter of the globe. To mix in the society of men, and to walk abroad with the face exposed, are indelicacies to which no Eastern lady would submit; they have no notion how any female of reputable character can allow herself to be stared at by every man she may happen to meet.—*Binning's Travels in Ceylon and Persia.*

DR. WATTS AND HIS PATRON.—In 1712, Dr. Watts was seized with a nervous fever, which continued for many months, and from the effects of which his constitution never perfectly recovered. And then it was that Sir Thomas and Lady Abney, having tempted him out to their charming retreat at Theobald's, made him their prisoner for life, and converted a week's visit into a delightful detention of five-and-thirty years. "Here," in the words of his biographer, Dr. Gibbons, "he enjoyed the uninterrupted demonstrations of the truest friendship. Here, without any care of his own, he had everything which could contribute to the enjoyment of life, and favor the unwearied pursuit of his studies. Here, he dwelt in a family, which, for piety, order, harmony, and every virtue, was a house of God. Here, he had the privilege of a country recess, the fragrant bower, the spreading lawn, the flowery garden, and other advantages, to soothe his mind, and aid his restoration to health; to yield him, whenever he chose them, the most grateful intervals from his laborious studies, and enable him to return to them with redoubled vigor and delight."

In all the annals of hospitality there is hardly such another case. "A coalition," as Dr. Johnson calls it, "a state in which the notions of patronage and dependence were overpowered by the perception of reciprocal benefits;" and in which, it may be added, there must have been, on either side, a rare exemption from the foibles with which ordinary goodness is afflicted. The Abneys did not weary of their guest, nor did that guest, amidst unwonted luxuries, grow soft and idle; and as it was in the cheerful asylum which they opened to the shattered invalid that most of the works were penned which now fill the six collective quartos, we are all of us debtors of the generous knight and his gentle lady; nor, we may well believe, is their labor of love forgotten by Him who, in the case of the least of His servants when sick, remembers those who visit them.—*North British Review.*

NORTH CAROLINA WITNESS.—It must be confessed they sometimes meet with rare specimens of human nature in some of the courts of North Carolina. Here is a case recently reported in the Asheville *Spectator*. The writer gives it under the head of "Legal Proceedings:"

Action for work and labor done in cutting ditch on defendant's land. Plea: Payment set off in bacon and corn meal.

Plaintiff's son on the stand. Recollects the ditching perfectly, but seems to have forgot all about the bacon.

"You say your daddy did all this ditching. Do you know what he got in pay for it?" inquired Col. C. for defendant.

"He never got nothing, as ever I hearn on; that's what he never got," answered the witness.

"Didn't your daddy get corn and bacon from defendant in pay for that ditching?"

"Never heard of his getting no corn or bacon."

"What did your daddy and his family live on last summer?"

"Vittles, mostly."

"What sort of victuals?"

"Well, meat and bread, and some whisky?"

"Where did he get that meat and bread?"

"Well, fust from one, and fust from the other."

"Didn't he get some of it from defendant?"

"He mought."

"I know he mought, but did he? that's the question."

"Well, he mought, and then again you know he moughtn't."

(With considerable excitement, and in tones of thunder,) "Answer the question, sir, and no more of this trifling with your oath. Did your daddy, or did he not, get corn and bacon from the defendant for ditching?"

"Well, now, he mought; it don't occur adzactly, you know."

Here his honor interferes, and, with a stern, judicial frown, addresses witness thus:

"Witness, you must answer the question, or the court will be compelled to deal with you. Can't you say yes or no?"

"I reckon."

"Well, then, answer yes or no. Did or did not your daddy get corn and bacon from the defendant at the time referred to?" inquired the Court.

Now fully aroused and conscious of his danger—

"Well, Judge, I can't adzactly remember, you know, seein' as how it's all dun bin gone and eat up; but," planting himself firmly, as one determined to out with it, "to the best of my reckerlection, if my memory serves me right, he mought, and then again he moughtn't."

The plaintiff saved his bacon. Verdict accordingly.

A LANDLORD OUTWITTED.—A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* relates the following amusing anecdote of one of the citizens of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. Ben. W. Morrison is the person spoken of, and is said to be one of those free-and-easy, good-hearted, humorous fellows, that are always ready to crack a joke or perpetrate a "sell."

Some fifteen years ago, Ben was travelling in Butler county on professional business. The roads were intolerably bad, and, worst of all, the stage-drivers and landlord at a *certain* hotel, where they stopped for dinner, had an understanding with each other, something like this: the passengers were taken in to dine, and when cleverly seated, the coach would furiously dash up to the door, and the driver would call for his passengers, stating that he could not delay a minute, on account of making his time. They would rush out, leaving their meals half finished, for fear of being left. For the half-finished meal they were charged half a dollar. The victuals were kept for the next load of passengers, when the skinning process was repeated.

Ben had heard of this place, and when they arrived at the hotel, he set his wits to work, to see if he could not get the full value of his money. The bell rang for dinner, and the crowd rushed in. They had scarcely got comfortably seated, when the coach reined up at the door, and the driver vociferously shouted—

"Passengers all aboard! can't wait but five minutes."

A general rush was made, but Ben sat still, and ate his dinner very composedly. The stage drove off and left him, but he seemed to care very little about it.

Having disposed of his dinner, he was enjoying the luxury of a long nine in the side room, when the landlord approached him, saying—

"I—I beg your pardon, sir; but did you see a set of silver tea-spoons on the table when you went to dinner?"

"I did, sir."

"Well, they are missing—can't be found."

"Ah, yes," replied Ben, "one of the passengers gathered them up—I saw him do it."

"Would you know him again?" gasped the landlord.

"*Certainly* I would," replied Ben, with great coolness.

"Will you point him out to me, if I hitch up my horse and buggy, and overtake the stage?"

"*Certainly* I will."

Boniface was ready in a few minutes, and getting Ben in with him, drove like Jehu for seven miles, till he overtook the coach. He drove up alongside, and hailed the driver. The coach stopped, the driver looked frightened, and everybody wondered, to see the landlord covered with mud, and his horse foaming with sweat.

Ben jumped out of the buggy, and got into the stage; when the driver, thinking that he had hired the landlord to bring him after, was on the point of driving off, when the latter yelled out—

"Is *that* passenger in there?"

"Yes," replied Ben.

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, sirree," shouted our bachelor friend.

"Which one is it?"

"It's me," replied Ben, with a grin.

"You!" thundered Boniface, "what the devil did you do with them spoons?"

"I put them in the coffee-pot, may it please your honor; you will find them all safe," replied Ben, with a curious twinkle in his eye.

"Sold, by ginger, by that darned Yankee!" yelled the landlord, while the passengers roared with laughter; and putting the whip to his horse, drove back, resolving to give the passengers ever afterwards ample time for dinner.

ELECTRICAL CLOCKS.—A new set of timekeepers has been recently placed in the City Hall, New York, regulated by electrical apparatus. There are eight of them, and all are controlled by one; the machinery of which is contrived so as to break and unite an electrical circuit, at intervals of a second. This is effected as follows: One of the pinions of the clock revolves every minute, carrying a "break circuit wheel," which is provided with thirty teeth tipped with platina, and thirty intervening spaces. This wheel is connected with one pole of the battery, and the other pole is joined to an elastic strip of platina, which is placed in such a position near the wheel as to touch the revolving teeth successively. At the point of touch the electrical circuit is joined; and at the space between the teeth it is broken—and by those alternating operations a corresponding movement is produced on similar wheels in the electrical clock. With each rupture and each closing of the circuit, the minute wheels of all the clocks are driven around one second, and when the machines are all in order they must show precisely the same time. The whole number of clocks provided for by the appropriation ($3,000) are thirty. All the departments in the buildings about the Park will be furnished with these clocks, and one will probably be set up above the entrance of the City Hall, to be illuminated at night.

CHINESE WEDDING CEREMONIES.—On the auspicious day itself, I hastened to witness the lady leave her mother's home, about seven o'clock in the evening. She was in a little room, to which her earliest associations had been confined, surrounded by women and matrons, (her mother among them,) weeping and wailing. She had trimmed herself, powdered her face, roughed her lips, musked her robes, and, as she could afford them, displayed her finest jewels. Had she been too poor to have jewelry by her, she could readily have supplied herself at the nearest pawnbroker's. At last the bridal chair was at the door, with chair-bearers and musicians. A concourse of spectators stood outside, eager, if not impatient, to catch a glimpse of the *sin-niang, alias* "the new woman."

After the procession was duly arranged, the bride was carried out of her room, as if *vi et armis*, by her brothers, and she was placed in her nuptial sedan, seemingly in a helpless condition. When carried out of her father's house, she was lifted over a pan of lighted charcoal. This precaution was explained as necessary to prevent the lady carrying off with her all the good fortunes of the family. That is one interpretation, but there may be others equally absurd. The chair was capacious and elegant. The bride sat within, arrayed in a cloak fringed with tiny tinkling bells, and on her head she wore a singularly shaped hat, with a veil of beads, &c., that almost covered her face. Every symbol of gaiety was exhibited, identified with their notions of a wedding occasion, when, according to their phraseology, "the phœnixes sing in harmony," and compatible with the bridegroom's finances.

The whole retinue hurried on amongst winding streets lined with staring spectators, preceded by men and boys with torches and crackers. By this time a messenger had announced that the lady was "a-comin'," and all was astir at the bridegroom's, where the gates were opened to receive the gaudy banners, pink umbrellas, red boxes, and other pieces of baggage, which heralded the rapid approach of the bride. Presently the chair-bearers rushed in. Three heavy crackers intimated that the bridal sedan had actually come. This conveyance was attended by four bridesmaids on foot, in black dresses and with pink sashes; but they were old women. A singular-dressed mistress of ceremonies came out to accost the young bride. As she stepped out of her chair, a horse saddle was laid on the floor, over which she had to stride. Her four maids supported the lady in passing into the inner apartments. Here she met the bridegroom, who, by the way, had to be searched for, and led out for introduction to his future companion—a farce sometimes played at a Chinese wedding as if to denote extreme modesty, or timidity, on the part of the husband, in entering on his new responsibilities.

The couple, on meeting, knelt down, and paid their religious *devoirs* to Heaven. Next, a document, with the marriage contract, was publicly and distinctly read. Worship was then paid at the ancestral tablets of the husband's family. After this, the pair was conducted into the bridal chamber, which was immediately crowded with friends and visiters. Here, standing side by side, two cups of wine and sirup, joined by a scarlet thread, were exchanged between the couple. This part of the ceremony was concluded by what is called *sah-chung*, or throwing a plateful of various fruits, berries, and confections, among the crowd of spectators, who were eager to pick up what they could. On this, the bridegroom "came out of his chamber rejoicing." The bride was detained within to be unveiled, and to change her upper dress, which by this time must have become excessively cumbersome.

FANCY WORK FOR AMATEURS.—The Buffalo *Advertiser* gives an account of a very curious method of preserving fruit, having received a pear covered over with a coat of copper by the electrotype process. Not only the surface of the pear, but the stem and bud, are covered with a smooth, even, and impervious copper surface. We are aware that many curious experiments of this nature have frequently been made, but should think that the idea might be almost indefinitely developed in taking casts of many organic objects now copied with great difficulty. There are many varieties of grasses, fruit, mosses, insects, or shell-fish, which might be grouped and coppered, or otherwise coated with metal, and which would serve as excellent models for artists. Boquets of this nature could be very easily made, not only by the professional electro-plater, but by any ingenious amateurs; and we are confident that those who have obtained the proper apparatus, and made a few successful experiments, would soon prefer this to any other branch of fancy work. Brackets or vases, surrounded with such imperishable ornaments, would, if tastefully designed, be most exquisite works of art. Naturalists could by this means bring from tropical countries, in perfectly sound condition, many fruits at present known only by drawings, or occasionally by the troublesome and bulky method of preservation in spirits. We have seen from time to time very tasteful ornaments made by the electrotype process, but do not think that people are generally aware of the ease with which it may be applied to such objects as those above described.

At a Sunday-school examination, the teacher asked a boy whether he could forgive those who had wronged him. "Could you," said the teacher, "forgive a boy, for example, who had insulted or struck you?" "Y-e-e, sir," said the lad, slowly; "I—think—I—could, if he was bigger than I am."

☞ The office of the *National Era* is removed to the newly-erected "Republican Building," corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1857.

☞ Our friends will please keep a watch for suspended banks, so as to send us none of their issues if they can help it. Thus far, the New York and New England Banks (excepting those of Providence) continue to pay specie, and the State Banks of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, are yet firm. We hope they will remain so.

Another thing. The pressure is as severe on publishers of newspapers as on other classes; and we trust our friends will not neglect to renew their subscriptions as they expire, and send us new subscribers whenever they can. We need all the aid in their way they can give us.

"THE REPUBLIC."

The Republic is the name of a new Republican paper just commenced in Washington City. It is printed semi-weekly and weekly, and a daily, it is announced, will appear in the beginning of the next Congress. Mr. Weston is the publisher, and it is under the editorial care of himself and Daniel R. Goodloe, both good writers and advocates of the Republican cause. They hold some opinions, with which we do not concur; but they believe in the main principles of the Republican movement, are anxious for their establishment, and, we hope, will see in time the propriety of taking a more comprehensive view of the Question of Slavery than they have presented in their Prospectus.

The fact that the paper is printed in the same building as the *Era*, and by Buell & Blanchard, so long our printers, may lead to the supposition that there is some connection between the two papers. We are sure that the editors of the *Republic* will be obliged to us, when we say, to prevent all misunderstanding, there is no connection whatsoever between them, other than that of neighborly courtesy, and a common desire for the triumph of Free Principles. This statement is by no means uncalled for, as some people imagine that I have an interest in whatever goes out from the office of Buell & Blanchard. While they were printing the German paper, edited by Mr. Schmidt, I was repeatedly written to as if I were concerned in it. And the other day, a Southern exchange coolly announced to its readers that the *National Era* was advertised to be sold out, to satisfy the bail in the case of Chaplin.

SECULAR AND SACRED LITERATURE—NEUTRALITY.

Some allusion has been made in the *Era* to the recent action of the Publishing Committee of the American Tract Society, respecting the publication of tracts on the subject of Slavery. At the last Anniversary, it was thought expedient, says the Committee, that certain duties as well as evils belonging to the relation of master and slave should be discussed in the publications of the Society, and confidence was expressed that the Executive Committee would so manage the matter as to promote the usefulness of the Society throughout the country. At the time, the Publishing Committee had under consideration a Treatise on the "Duties of Masters," composed of articles previously issued "by brethren of various evangelical denominations of the South." But one of the authors died, and two others, unwilling that anything from their pens on the subject should come out under a Northern imprint, interdicted the use of the tracts they had prepared. From all quarters of the South, "from the tried and fast friends of the Society" in that section, came strong expressions of opinion, "that any publication of our press, bearing upon the topic of Slavery, even though of Southern authorship, and carefully kept within the terms of the resolutions of the Anniversary, could have no other effect than precipitating the entire withdrawal of the South from co-operation with the Society."

For the purpose, therefore, of preventing schism, of collecting funds from all sections of the country, and of circulating tracts in both the Northern and Southern States, among Slaveholders and Non-Slaveholders, the Committee resolved to discontinue the publication of the work under consideration, assuming the ground that it is inexpedient to issue anything from the Press of the Society bearing in any way upon the topic of Slavery. Its action will of course be considered by the Society at its next Anniversary, and it is not improbable that it may be sanctioned.

Every organization has the instinct of self-preservation. It shrinks from whatever may impair its strength, circumscribe its means, limit its influence, or threaten it with division. From the consciousness of usefulness may grow its strongest temptation to compromise Truth. The American Tract Society claims to be a beneficent institution of the first rank. "Its accredited issues," it boasts, "contain the siftings of a rich evangelical literature, in our own and in European lands—books on which God's spirit has put his evident and gracious approval." It is desirable to obtain for these the widest possible circulation—to accomplish this, we must have money, and free course in all sections of the country. We are anxious to raise funds from all classes, and to find readers among all. Let us therefore exclude topics which may tend to counteract this two-fold object.

This is prudent, and prudence, although not the highest virtue, is still commendable. The policy of the Publishing Committee of the Tract Society is just like that of some of the secular Publishers of New York, who, unwilling to be proscribed in any section, exclude from their issues whatever may offend any. But, in this case, it is neither Christian nor heroic. The American Tract Society, as we understand it, is organized for the purpose of disseminating, in a cheap way, publications on the doctrines commonly received among what are called "evangelical sects," and on Christianity as applied to practical life under all its forms. If it studiously ignores any one of those doctrines, we suppose it is disloyal to its constitution. If it omits to oppose any evil, or inculcate any duty, recognised by Christianity, it is false to its trust, no matter what may be its motive.

But, who is to decide with regard to the doctrine, or duty? The majority. If a question is raised as to the fitness of any topic for discussion, the majority must settle it. Suppose that topic be Slavery: it is proposed to prohibit a tract on the duty of teaching slaves to read the Bible for themselves, on the duty of regarding the marriage of slaves as sacred, on the inhumanity of selling children from their parents, and so breaking up by violence the family relation. Such topics must not be discussed in our publications, says one party: if your issues bear upon them, the entire South will withdraw from you; you will be able to make no more collections in that region; Southern People will not only reject those publications, but all the "accredited issues," heretofore acceptable, "the siftings of the rich evangelical literature of our own and other lands"—you will split the Society, reduce its resources, impair its usefulness.

The reply is obvious. Whatever is morally wrong, the Society is bound to condemn—its issues must faithfully embody all Christian Truth in its application to all Human Relations. It cannot ignore the moral character of Slavery, without keeping back a large part of Christian Truths, and thus proving false to its Constitution and its professions. If those who hold these views believe Slavery to be a moral wrong, and the parent of many moral wrongs, they cannot consent that the Society shall keep silence: if the other party does not believe Slavery a moral wrong, and the parent of moral wrongs, it ought to insist either upon the policy of silence, or on the expediency of issuing tracts in its support. There can be no compromise between the two parties, without a sacrifice of conscience on one side or the other. Let them first have a full interchange of opinions and arguments on the subject, and, failing to agree, manfully decide by vote what views shall control the Society. If the friends of Freedom have the majority, let them act out their own conscientious convictions, and let their opponents act upon theirs. How absurd this perpetual effort, to harmonize contradictions! "How can two walk together except they be agreed?" Could you expect two upright and honorable publishers, one of Anti-Slavery, the other of Pro-Slavery views, to form a partnership for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a National Literature?

The determination of leading Southern men is, to have a Southern Literature. They have taken measures to prepare such school books, and to foster such publications, as shall not only not contain a word suggestive of hostility to Slavery, but shall treat it as the best form of civilization; and they are engaged in expurgating standard works going into the hands of the young, so as to leave them in ignorance of the world's protest against Slavery. This is logical. They act like men in earnest, as if they believed all they have written of the failure of Free Society. Should we, who hate oppression, repudiate the despotic principle, believe in the natural and inalienable rights of man, understand the superiority of free labor and free institutions, do less than they—trim, and compromise, and stifle our noblest thoughts and words, lest we forfeit the support of the friends of Slavery? Are we willing, by our silence and connivance, to make ourselves their allies, in the new enterprise of establishing a Literature for Slavery?

Let them be true to their convictions—let us be true to ours. If we cannot propagate ideas of Freedom in the South, we can maintain them in the North. We hold that Slavery is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity, with the progress of the age, with the fundamental principles of Republicanism, with our Free Institutions. It is not incumbent on us to present these views formally, in all our publications, or become systematic propagandists, but our Literature of whatever kind should be not only in harmony with them, but take its complexion from them. The world's Literature so far has been inimical to Slavery, and it is too late in the day for even the Tract Society to neutralize this hostility, and strike it dumb before oppression. "The siftings of rich evangelical literature" may again be sifted so as to get rid of every grain instinct with liberty, but men will turn away in disgust from the insipid trash, and find in the divine humanities of Dickens and Stowe gratification for their nobler tastes.

If Christianity is not a friend to Liberty and foe to Slavery; if it have nothing to say in support of the rights of a man to himself, to his labor, to his free thought and action; nothing to say in support of the sacredness of the marriage relation, and of the Family Institution; nothing to say for the enlightenment and elevation of all men; nothing to say for the rights of the poor, and against the oppressions of the powerful, by all means let the American Tract Society keep silence upon all these topics, dealing alone with the dogmas of original sin and eternal punishment, preaching against gay apparel, dancing, and worldly amusements—fit representatives of a voiceless, heartless Christianity: but, if Christ's religion be the opposite of all this, what right has that Society to tithe mint, and rue, and cummin, and evade the weightier matters, Truth, Justice, and Mercy?

The question between Freedom and Slavery, between Free and Slave Institutions, between Free and Slave Labor, is too momentous, too far reaching in its bearings, too intimately associated with all social, political, ecclesiastical relations in this country, to be ignored or compromised anywhere. We need not quarrel or fight about it, but let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind, and then honestly act out his convictions. Neutrality is unmanly—nay, worse—it is treason to great interests. If the South is right, we are fearfully wrong—if we are right, the South is fearfully wrong. True and intelligent friends of both will take sides with one or the other—for Freedom or Slavery: trimmers, time-servers, cowards, short-sighted friends, will try to maintain neutrality, in other words, to make fair weather with both, and do nothing for the promotion of the great interests of either.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

Everybody is talking of the money crisis, and with reason, for everybody is a sufferer, to a greater or less extent. Over trading, Western land and railroad speculations, extravagance, and paper-money expansion, are the principal causes. Money has been taken from the legitimate channels of business, and buried in wild lands and unproductive railroads: Trade has been carried on upon a fictitious basis: Banks have issued more bills, and granted more credit, and speculated more, than their means justified; and the rule generally has been, living beyond our means. So, now there is a crash—merchants failing for millions—banks suspending—a panic prevailing—all confidence gone. The banks generally of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Wheeling, Washington, and Providence, have suspended: The Western banks, we fear, will be obliged to follow: The New York and New England banks (with the exception of those of Providence) pay all demands, and are represented as equal to all emergencies.

This severe pressure will of course pass away, and the country will not ultimately be the loser. Rotten banks will disappear—good banks will learn to be more prudent, at least for some years—wild speculation will be tamed for a time—confidence will gradually be restored—we shall have a better currency, and the vast surplus of products of the country will at last make everybody feel easier and more comfortable.

An exchange remarks:

"Fortunate it is at this time that Western produce is in demand, both for domestic and foreign consumption. Prices are depressed, but even at present quotations the Western farmers will become rich. If they cannot get one dollar and a half or one dollar and seventy-five cents for their wheat per bushel, they will be glad to get (and grow rich upon) seventy-five cents or one dollar per bushel."

"STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN."—We have received the first number of a neat journal with this title, published in Boston. It is a campaign paper, we believe, and advocates the views of those Republicans in Massachusetts

VOTING IN KANSAS.

ROSEDALE, K. T., *Sept.* 7, 1857.

To the Editor of the National Era:

We heartily congratulate you upon the fact, that the policy that for months past you have so earnestly and independently advocated for the furtherance of the Free State cause in Kansas, has at length triumphantly *prevailed*—the people in Mass and Delegate Convention held recently at Grasshopper Falls, unanimously adopting the same, and resolving to take part in the October election, and make an effort to obtain possession of the Territorial Legislature. Many of the most true-hearted Free State men in Kansas have all along favored this movement—but some of those who held the leading strings of the party have tried to drive them from the position, by denouncing them as traitors to the cause of Freedom, and proscribing them (because they dared to think for themselves) as "Pro-Slavery" tools of the Democracy. These "leaders" have seemed determined to force the Free State cause into the "Circumlocution Office," but their favorite policy of "how not to do it" did not take at all with our intelligent and reflective community, and it was very gratifying to see these "circumlocutionists" wheel round into "rank and file" when they found the popular voice deciding in favor of the measure they had condemned.

Many anticipate a warm time at the election, but we hope and trust that Gov. Walker will redeem his pledges to us, and then we doubt not that our cause will triumph, and a permanent peace be inaugurated in Kansas.

Very respectfully, &c.

We must confess our gratification at the new position taken by the Free State voters of Kansas. Our only regret is, that they did not adopt it in regard to the Constitutional Convention. It was objected by them in that case that, voting under rules and regulations prescribed by the spurious Legislature, they would recognise the authority of a body which they had denounced as having no authority, and that the disabilities imposed on them were such as to secure the power to their adversaries. It would seem as if these objections had been reconsidered and set aside. The Territorial election to be held in October will be conducted under rules and regulations prescribed by the spurious Legislature; and the apportionment made by it is unfair, being evidently intended to disable the power of the Free State men. But, as the alternative is to vote, or to submit without a struggle, they have determined to vote. Everybody knows that they have not changed their opinions concerning the illegitimacy of the so-called Legislature. They still regard it as the offspring of usurpation, without lawful authority, but it is a Legislature *de facto*, though not *of right*; they conform their action to a *fact*, still protesting against the usurpation and fraud which gave it birth. As to disabilities, what else can they expect? They must encounter these just so long as their opponents have the power. If they wait, inactive, till the Pro-Slavery Party consent to give them a fair field, they will wait forever. No matter what the disadvantage they labor under, they must engage in the struggle, or lie down like slaves at the feet of their masters. They may not succeed this time, but let them try it again. They will have organized, ascertained their numbers, learned to confide in each other, determined how much the real, how much the factitious strength of the enemy, and caused an exposure of the fraudulent management by which they were defeated. If they are five to one, as some claim, if two to one, nay, if they have simply a decided majority, firmness and perseverance will at last give them the victory.

What other course can they pursue? Submit and protest? No party was ever held together by such a policy. If adopted, in less than two years there would be no Free State organization in Kansas. Would you fight? Whom? What? Not the Territorial officers, not the Territorial Government, but the United States, the Federal Government, with its treasures and arms, wielded by your enemies. You never were prepared for this, you are not now. He who advises such a course, on the supposition that the People of the States who sympathize with you will rush to the rescue, is a madman, or worse.

Organize, then, and vote. Perfect your organization, vote again, and stick to it, till you have wrung power out of the hands of your opponents. And yet, we cannot go quite so far as the *N. Y. Tribune*, which, last summer an opponent of the voting policy, now goes all lengths in support of it.

"We trust few (Free State men) will be repelled by their natural repugnance to paying the tax imposed on them by the Border Ruffian usurpers. Let them pay anything, do anything, to wrest the weapon of legality out of the hands of their oppressors."

We should say, "let them pay anything," but not, "let them do anything." For example: should an unconstitutional oath to support the Fugitive Slave Act be required as a condition to vote, we should say, Let them reject it, and then, erect their own polls, cast their votes at them, make an accurate record, and then forward to Congress a memorial embodying all the facts. Not even "to wrest the weapon of legality out of the hands of their oppressors," is it right or necessary to violate one's conscience, to swear to support what we intend not to support. It is quite possible to be practical, and yet always right.

Nor can we agree with our contemporary as to the alternative he presents, should the Free State men fail at this election:

"Should they fail in this effort, through the frauds of their adversaries or otherwise, their only remaining choice would seem to lie between civil war and submitting to see Kansas enter the Union as a slave State."

We cannot see how civil war is to prevent such a result, unless it should go so far as to break up the next Congress; nor should the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State, lamentable as such an act would be, be for a moment considered a final settlement of the question. True, the Constitution may contain clauses prohibiting emancipation without the consent of the owner, and throw as many obstacles as possible in the way of amendments, but the power of numbers, steadily exerted, must in the end prevail. Kansas, even if admitted as a slave State, cannot remain so, if the Free State party be as large as it is represented, and if it be true to itself. With the accessions it may receive from the free States, it would in time inevitably obtain the control of the popular vote and the legislative power, and find a legitimate way to carry out what would then be the popular will.

After all, turn the question as we may, we must come back to the ballot-box. That is the chosen instrument of freemen. The party that can poll the greatest number of votes must, in the long run, carry the day.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In less than a fortnight, the general State election of Pennsylvania takes place. A Governor, Canal Commissioner, two Judges of the Supreme Court, and members of the Legislature, are to be elected, and important constitutional amendments are to be voted upon. It is in a variety of respects a very important election, and an occasion which should call forth the energies of every Anti-Slavery man in Pennsylvania. Let not the election be lost through the remissness of any Republican. Let not thousands stay away from the polls, and thus give victory to the Administrationists by default. Every Republican State victory now helps the cause in Kansas, and will serve to deter the Administration and Congress from approving a fraudulent Consti-

JUDGE ELMORE UPON KANSAS.

The Kansas *Note Book*, published at Tecumseh, contains an important communication, signed "Scipio," upon the state of Kansas. We learn from the Montgomery (Ala.) *Gazette*, that the communication was written by Judge Elmore, of Kansas; and it is the more interesting and important, coming from a Southern official in the Territory. The *Gazette* says:

"As the views of leading Southern men in Kansas have been anxiously looked for, we have given them to the public whenever we could obtain them. Last week, we were enabled to state the position of General Whitfield. To-day we present the views of Judge Elmore, formerly of this city, whose article over the signature of "Scipio," from the Tecumseh *Note Book*, his numerous friends in this State will read with much interest. It will be borne in mind that he is a member of the Constitutional Convention now in session."

We quote a few paragraphs, which are the most important in Judge Elmore's communication. After stating, with emphasis, that he is not a champion or apologist of Gov. Walker, the Judge proceeds to reply to the enemies of Gov. Walker in the South:

"They charge him, first, with having advised the Convention, which is about to assemble to form a State Constitution, to submit it to the people; and they seem to be laboring under the impression that by the term *people*, he intends to say that it should be submitted to a direct vote of all the people who may happen to be *in the Territory on the day of its submission*. I do not understand Governor Walker as occupying any such a position; nor can I well see others come to that conclusion, from the language in which the sentence is couched. I understand Governor Walker to mean that, after the Constitution has been formed, it shall be submitted to the then *bona fide* citizens of Kansas, not the *people in Kansas*."

The Judge then gives his opinion upon an important point:

"And now the question arises, who are citizens of Kansas? I say, unhesitatingly, that those are citizens who have been in the Territory that length of time recognised by law to entitle them to vote for Delegate to Congress, members of the Legislature, the *payment of taxes*, working on the public roads, &c. I understand that it takes all these to acquire citizenship."

"Payment of taxes" is to be made an essential qualification of a voter in Kansas. We think there can be no doubt of this; and the Free State men in that Territory may as well qualify themselves (under protest) at once. We quote further from the letter:

"This I conceive to be Gov. Walker's position. If we are correct, then I say that Gov. Walker is right. To this proposition I cannot see how my Southern friends can object. To say that the Constitution should not be submitted, or that, if submitted, it should be for a vote of the registered voters only, is simply an absurdity; under that rule, and a strict construction of the law, not one-half of the actual citizens of the Territory, for the last twelve months, would be allowed a vote; then, should the negligence of officers disfranchise the citizens of the Territory? I think not. But to the question, for whom and for whose benefit is a Constitution formed? The people's? Then, if the citizens are to be affected by it, they are the proper persons to determine their system of Government. But they say that those only should vote who had a voice in electing the delegates to form that Constitution, for the delegates then elected represented the will of the majorities, and that a majority shall determine this matter. That majorities shall rule, we all acknowledge; but suppose that the Convention which meets in September determine not to submit the Constitution formed until December or January next, and at that time those only are to vote whose names appear on the registry of last March. You certainly cannot say that a majority of the citizens of Kansas at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, voted for the same. Consequently, you cannot have a Constitution representing the will of the majority at the time of its adoption. You may have the Constitution representing the will and opinions of a majority of the people one or two years ago. According to that doctrine, if the Legislature had ordered an election for a Constitutional Convention two years ago, and one had been agreed upon, but Congress, for some reason, had declined accepting it up to the present time, although nineteen-twentieths of the actual citizens were now opposed to it, it would be impossible for them to change it; and thus you see, at once, the Constitution so formed would not be a Constitution representing the voice of the people at all; for if the people that were here in March last have the right to form our Constitution for us, the people here two years ago had the same right, if the Legislature had only ordered it. Then we say that every man, who by law is entitled to vote for Delegates to Congress, or Legislators, and subject to taxation at the time of its submission, should be entitled to vote for or against the Constitution; these things being the pre-requisites of citizenship."

Our readers will observe that Judge Elmore is indirectly in favor of the submission of the proposed Constitution to the legal voters of Kansas—according to his construction of the laws. He admits that it would be grossly unfair to refer the Constitution to registered voters only, for the officers of the Territory have neglected their duty—"then should the negligence of officers disfranchise the citizens of the Territory?" A pertinent question, and well put by Judge Elmore. We are glad to see his letter in our Southern exchanges, and hope that the Pro-Slavery citizens of Kansas and the Border Ruffians of Missouri will ponder it well. The "prerequisites of citizenship," stated so dogmatically in the letter, may be questionable, but we shall be thankful if Judge Elmore can bring the enemies of Freedom in Kansas to subscribe to his opinions on other points at issue.

COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION.—The Southern press universally ridicules the idea of a compensated emancipation. The subjoined paragraphs, which we cut from the New Orleans *Delta*, are a fair sample of the Southern press upon this subject:

"Why, Messrs. Philanthropists, the productive value of the slaves you propose to purchase, for one year alone, and in the article of cotton alone, is not less than $150,000,000 per year, about one sixth of the aggregate amount of your extremely liberal offer. You tender the price of only six out of thirty crops of cotton for which one generation of slaves is good for. But, worse than that, you would pay the greater part of the compensation out of the pockets of the slaveholders themselves; for while they have an equal interest in the public lands, they contribute over two-thirds of the surplus revenue. Candidly, gentlemen, your Down-East proclivities to drive a bargain must have got the better of your sense of justice as well as propriety.

"The truth is, there never was a more absurd and impractical idea than that of purchasing universal negro freedom with Government funds, even leaving out of question the patent unconstitutionality of the thing. Toward such an object the proceeds of the public lands would be a mere driblet, not worth mentioning. The aggregate value of Southern slaves at present prices can be scarcely less than $2,000,000,000, and, at the lowest valuation, not less than $1,500,000,000. Admitting (which is not admissible) that the surplus revenue should continue at what it was in the last fiscal year, namely, about $20,000,000, and it would require fully seventy-five years to carry the wonderful project of compensation into execution—a period that would witness the extinction of two generations of Anti-Slavery agitators before it saw the final extinction of Slavery in the United States. But, in the mean time, the sources of revenue would be drying up as emancipation proceeded. The withdrawal of labor from the cultivation of Southern staples, from which are derived about three-fourths of the revenue, would soon reduce the surplus to nothing; and if the process continued, it would in due time exhaust the revenue derived from duties on imports nearly altogether."

These may not be the opinions of the inhab-

aware, but they are of nearly or quite all the other States in the South.

CREDIT GIVEN TO THE "ABOLITIONISTS."

It is not often that we find a Southern journal willing to award any degree of credit to Anti-Slavery men or "Abolitionists," as Pro-Slavery writers invariably style all men not friendly to the institution of Negro Slavery. But it seems that this unfortunate class of citizens have really accomplished some good—that they deserve a little credit—and the Richmond *South* awards it in the following language:

"Slowly, perhaps, but surely enough, is the Southern mind working itself clear of every traditional prejudice against Slavery. May be, if the Abolitionists had let us alone, we might never have ventured to explore the foundations of our system of society, and might still cower under the self-accusing conviction that it is incompatible with reason and justice. But the Abolitionists forced us to the alternative of abandoning Slavery or defending it upon principle; and the result is an unquestioning and universal assent to the proposition that the institution of the South are in perfect harmony with the acknowledged rights and the obvious interests of humanity. This is a great step in advance. Our conscience is clear; our judgment is satisfied. At last Slavery is placed upon an impregnable basis, and we neither shrink from its support, nor attempt to excuse it by timid apologies. This is the triumph of an earnest spirit of inquiry, and of a philosophy which fearlessly follows out the conclusions of logic. We stand now upon an elevation from which we may exultingly look back upon recanted error and exploded prejudice."

If these statements are correct, what a debt of gratitude the South owes "the Abolitionists!" Previous to their officious and intermeddling agitation, even in the South there was a general feeling of guilt in regard to Slavery. It was secretly believed, after all, that to take a man by force, and compel him to labor without wages, was a wicked, unchristian act. But, now, after examining the question thoroughly in self-defence, the *South* is happy to find that *Slavery is right*. It does not interfere with "acknowledged rights," and it is favorable to the "interests of humanity," and, what is better still, a "universal assent" is given to these propositions in the Slave States.

The old cry, that Anti-Slavery agitation has worked ill to the slaves and to the South, is then no longer reasonable, for it has placed the institution upon "an impregnable basis."

It seems, however, that the *South* is not yet completely satisfied with the workings of Slavery. Says the Richmond journal, quoted from above:

"In some measure the mind of the South is still fettered by the fallacies of an unenlightened age; and until it entirely escapes from the bondage, there should be no pause in the work of discussion and agitation.

In the South, at least, nobody will now venture to contend that Slavery wants the support of right and reason; but very frequently we hear intelligent people deny that it can subsist in a certain climate, or hold its own against the rivalry of hireling labor. Although these fallacies do not strike at the root of the institution, they are yet of sufficient importance to justify a formal refutation.

"The idea that the slave labor of the South cannot compete with the hireling labor of the North, is the inference of a narrow and superficial observation. People see hireling labor in exclusive possession of the Northern States, and without more inquiry they conclude that slave labor has been driven from the field by a legitimate rivalry. Is such the case? Is it true, that the two interests contend in fair competition? Was Slavery allowed equal advantages in the North? * * *

"Since, then, slave labor is not allowed a fair competition with hireling labor—since the one interest is embarrassed by every sort of burden and impediment, and the other is free from all hindrance, and assisted by every advantage—since the Northern States will not permit Slavery to try its chances on their soil, while they claim and enjoy an equal rivalry for their system in the South—since these things are so, how can anybody venture to affirm that slave labor is incapable of sustaining itself in the contest with hireling labor? Are we not rather driven to the conclusion that the productive energies of hireling labor are inferior to the productive energies of slave labor, when we discover that, despite so great a disparity of advantages, the social system of the South not only holds its own, but is stronger, more secure, and more aggressive, than at any former period of its history?"

We do not propose here to reply to these statements—for they are mere statements, unsupported by facts. If the Southern planters are still "fettered by the fallacies of an unenlightened age," it strikes me that *this* is not the way to undeceive them. Give them *facts*. *Prove* to them that the South is richer with slave labor than the North with free labor. Go to the census reports, and compute the wealth and prosperity of the two sections of the country. This is an impossible task, and assertion must answer in the place of evidence.

KANSAS.—The U. S. troops have left Lawrence for Utah. The remaining forces will quarter at Fort Leavenworth. The troops just started for Salt Lake will probably have a terrible time of it, they are so late in the season for an overland expedition. It is reported that Governor Walker dislikes the removal of the regiment which was at Lawrence. The Kansas correspondent of the *Boston Traveller* writes:

"Walker threatens to resign, unless he can have back his troops, and this identical regiment. Rumor says he has gone down the river, on his way to Washington. Of that you will know before this can reach you. We think better of Walker than we did a few weeks since. I verily believe he is bent on better things than we have given him credit for—far juster things than the fire-eaters who control this United States Administration are willing should be done. They are attempting to crush him. They want no Governor, with U. S. troops and a reputation to sustain, between them and their prey. They want another Woodson, with a proclamation for Territorial militia, and that they hope to have in Stanton. Like Geary, his successor will need the troops for his body guard. Like Geary, he is learning that there is no middle ground between ruffianism and absolute justice; between the reign of the blue lodges of Missouri and that of the free people of Kansas; between a murderous, whisky-drinking oligarchy and popular sovereignty. I believe he will soon be forced to show himself on the right side *in toto*, relying on the people of the Territory to sustain him, or resign, if he has not done so already."

CRAWFORD, THE SCULPTOR.—The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes a foreign letter, giving some interesting facts respecting Mr. Crawford. It seems that the sculptor is rapidly sinking to the grave. We quote a paragraph or two:

"Mr. Crawford's health for several weeks past has been such as to require Mrs. Crawford's constant attention, and she has not been able to write you herself, and it is at her desire I now beg to inform you of the progress of the two statues of 'Mason' and 'Marshall,' which were commenced last autumn, on Mr. Crawford's return, from his models. The former only required a few days' labor to finish when I left Rome, early in July, and, I think, must be finished in plaster by this time.

"The figure of 'Marshall' stands waiting for the head. The vessel which took the bust from New York has met with disasters, and been to Bermuda in distress, but, I hope, has reached Marseilles by this time.

"As all hopes of Mr. Crawford's ever resuming his labors have passed away, arrangements have been made to have all his contracts fulfilled, where designs and models have been made; and every care will be taken that no work leaves his studio that would jeopard his fair fame.

"A statement from Professor Gibson has appeared, saying the brain of Mr. Crawford was addled, and 'become a mass of morbid degeneration.' This is not true. He suffered in-

of the tumor on the brain, which pressure was removed soon after he went to London, in March last, and since which he has been in *perfect enjoyment of all his mental faculties.* And this has been a source of satisfaction to his devoted, sorrowing wife, who, with his sister, waits upon him day and night."

BOOK TRADE SALES.

The recent Book Trade Sales in New York showed that the book business is in a depressed condition throughout the country. However, books to the amount of $250,000 were sold by Messrs. Leavitt & Co., the salesmen; Appleton & Co. sold over $22,000 worth of their publications; Phillips Sampson, & Co., of Boston, $21,000; Derby & Jackson, of New York, $15,000. They sold 1,000 copies of "Moss Side" at a high figure. A New York letter-writer remarks:

"Publishing business has been remarkably dull for the entire summer. Indeed, light literature has been a positive drug in the market. The period of 'sensation novels' passed away, and there was nothing to take their places. There is now a perceptible movement in favor of works of fiction. A few good novels, well toned down, would sell, if written with earnestness and truthful simplicity. But they must be *minus* those impossible little girls; and we beg of our amiable lady friends, who may ask our critical favor, to leave out that 'rich old bachelor uncle,' who is always so heartless, and *do* deliver us of that 'sombre old maiden aunt,' who is always breaking the heart of Rosa, or Fleda, or Eva, or Bella. Let mere persons be subordinate to a high purpose, and show how the persons who figure in the fictitious *role* develop their characters out of the circumstances which surround them. Let the subjective facts of existence take the place of the outward and grosser realities of life.

"The fall publishing business promises to be better than for some time past. A number of new books are promised."

INCONSISTENCY.

The President, in his letter to the New Haven gentlemen, said:

"Slavery existed *at that period, and still exists, in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States.* This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. *How it could have ever been seriously doubted is a mystery.* If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment, by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognised to be property by the common Constitution."

In his letter accepting the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, Mr. Buchanan said:

"This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a *Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.*

"The Nebraska-Kansas act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self-government, declaring it to be '*the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate Slavery into any Territory or State*, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

"This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular government. *Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice, in regard to the Territories?* This is apparent from the fact, admitted by all, that, after a Territory shall have entered the Union, and become a State, no constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing Slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure."

Here is an inconsistency which we recommend to the attention of Administration journals.

A GENEROUS ACT.—The Marquis of Dalhousie, who was formerly Governor General of India, and who receives the usual retiring pension of $25,000 a year from the East India Company, has given the whole pension to the committee for relieving the sufferers by the Sepoy mutiny.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.—We publish below the Republican ticket of the State of New York:

Judge of Appeals—Timothy Jenkins.
Secretary of State—Almon N. Clapp, of Erie.
Comptroller—Robert Denniston, of Orange.
Treasurer—John T. Hogeboom, of Columbia.
Canal Commissioner—Ariel F. Thurston.
Attorney General—Wm. Curtis Noyes, of New York.
State Engineer—George Geddes, of Onondaga.

☞ A rascal in New York recently knocked a man down, and stole from him *five dollars*. He was sentenced to the State's Prison *forty years*, by Judge Russell. If he had *killed* his victim, he would probably have escaped all punishment.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—This new Boston magazine is to be issued in November. The leading writers of the North, and several of note in Europe, are engaged to write for it. In the mean time, the Southern journals are making great exertions to sustain Russell's Magazine, an exclusive and ultra Southern monthly, published at Charleston, South Carolina. Unfortunately for its proprietors, Southern gentlemen do not *pay* for magazine literature, or any other, as readily as the Anti-Slavery population of the free States.

☞ An exchange remarks:

"The Republican victory in Maine proves to our opponents how senseless is their cry that this new party is destined to be broken up by disaster. The American party has been beaten in every State in which it has made a contest, but the Republican organization has shown vitality and strength under the most discouraging circumstances. It is destined to go on in its glorious career, until its principles shall become the policy of the Government."

This is to a great extent true, but the "victory in Maine" is not so comforting to us as to our exchange. The Republicans of Maine could have polled thousands more votes than they did poll if they had so pleased, and a similar supineness in other States will prove disastrous.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The *N. Y. Courier and Enquirer* suggests that the Republicans in the next Congress should bring forward reform measures, to be carried to a successful issue when they, the Republicans, come to power:

"Among these measures of real importance, which ought to be introduced by them, are bills for the reorganization of the Supreme Court, embracing a juster arrangement of districts, according to population and political weight, and defining the limits within which the President may use the army without authority of Congress. Affirmative and positive measures like these will be recognised by the country as worthy objects of contest, and, though Democracy will of course raise a frantic shriek of agitation, they must prevail, and in the end become laws of the land."

There can be no doubt that the Kansas and Utah questions will come very prominently before Congress for discussion at the next session; and upon the latter, we presume, the Republicans will be a unit in demanding a decisive Government policy.

Cornelius S. Bogardus, Esq., for a long period Deputy Collector, and subsequently Naval Officer, at New York, died on Monday, of consumption, in the forty-sixth year of his age.

The funeral of the late Mr. Briggs, who for the past seventeen years has been a compositor on the *Boston Post*, took place in that city, on Thursday last. Among those present at the

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The proclamation of Governor Walker relative to the October election in Kansas has been received. While admitting the injustice exhibited in the apportionment, the Governor exculpates himself from blame by declaring that only four days remained, after his arrival in the Territory, to make the apportionments; that he did not know there existed any law requiring him to make the apportionment, and therefore the duty devolved upon others.

He expresses the opinion that no one can vote except those who are qualified under the Territorial law; also, that under this law a Territorial tax will not be required as a qualification. Troops will be stationed at the various voting places where any violence is apprehended, and the best exertions will be used to make the election a fair and honest expression of the views of the people.

The Attorney General has decided that there can be no vested right in a pension claim. The *Star* says:

"He is said to hold that there is no law of Congress which will enable the children or grandchildren of a revolutionary soldier to sustain a claim against the Government, based on the mere fact that their ancestors performed services for which a pension might have been allowed him."

It is said that this decision interferes with the practice of previous Administrations and a decision of the Supreme Court.

Agent Twise, in charge of the Indians of the Upper Platte, reports to the Interior Department, under date of the 13th July, that a band of Mormons, under pretence of a contract with the Mormon church for the transmission of the Salt Lake mails, giving them a right to take up lands there, took possession of the valley of Deer Creek, 100 miles west of Fort Laramie, on the 25th May last, in which Agent Twise had located a band of Sioux, to whom, by treaty with the United States, the said valley belongs. The Mormons there already number some 300, and have buildings to accommodate 500 persons. They have ploughed and planted 200 acres.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.—A Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* has the following important news, if true:

"Lord Napier informs me that so soon, as he gets his table clear of the Central American question, he shall bring to the attention of our Government the subject of the International Copyright—a subject in which he seems deeply interested. He is now procuring statistical information and consulting all our publishers, and he feels confident that a tariff so moderate and just may be agreed upon between the two Governments, that it must meet the approbation of the entire book trade of the whole country. I learn that the leading feature of his proposition will be *to secure to authors a small tariff, say five cents on the volume, for all copies sold of the republication of a foreign work*, the amount to be accounted for by the publisher. The result of this would be an additional tax to that amount upon the reader; but a sum so trifling, to go to the author of the work which we deem worth reading, no reasonable man would object to. The only thing we would desire to be assured of is, that this sum, trifling as it might seem to be, would certainly reach the party for whose benefit it is paid."

Possibly, some such plan as this might be adopted without awaking the opposition of the enemies of an International Copyright, by giving to the author of a work *absolute ownership* of his writings in both countries. At this rate, many English authors would receive the most of their income from American publishers. We once heard Mary Howitt declare that an American copyright of a single penny would have given her a greater income from her works than all she received from her English publishers.

The President has just made a visit to Lancaster, Penn.

The Richmond *Examiner* thinks that the Virginia Legislature will refuse to appropriate funds for the completion of railroads in the State now under construction. Already the State has advanced near twenty millions. Are we to believe, if the State will not *complete* the work already begun, that she will favor any new projects like that of Mr. Dudley Mann?

The *Star* of this city says:

"We, however, cannot realize that the *Examiner* can be correct in its impression, because it involves a policy far more suicidal than any that can possibly be adopted by so enlightened a body as the Virginia Legislature. To stop the construction of the progressing roads of the State, will be to prostrate the energies and repress the enterprise of all interests and classes within her boundaries, depreciating the aggregate value of Virginia property one hundred times as much as the cost of the completion of the works in question can possibly be to her treasury.

It is just in such times of commercial revulsions and decreasing prices of produce and property, that it behooves her State authorities to strain every nerve to ward off as much of the tendency of the times, from Virginia, as can be so warded off."

The *National Intelligencer* pertinently asks, "How comes it to pass, that whilst flour is quoted in Baltimore, Georgetown, and Alexandria, at from $5 to $5.50 per barrel, the housekeeper is still paying from $10.50 to $11.50, or $12? Allowing the dollar for the difference between the superfine and family, and also the reasonable difference between wholesale and retail prices, there are still from two to three dollars to be accounted for?" We mention the above, for the purpose of suggesting that some enterprising and reliable merchant of Baltimore might realize a snug sum by bringing hither a lot of flour, and selling it at a reduction of from one to two dollars below the rates now prevalent in Washington."

POLITICS AND RELIGION.—The *Journal of Commerce* is responsible for the following paragraph:

"Vermont, in proportion to its population, is, if we mistake not, the most thoroughly Black Republican of any State in the Union. 'Only about one-fifth of the people on the average attend upon evangelical worship' on the Sabbath. Abolitionism is rampant."

This rule ought to work both ways, and we suppose the *Journal* will abide by its results whenever tried. The vote of the Five Points of New York at the last Presidential election stood as follows:

Buchanan	574
Fremont	16
Fillmore	9

Sham Democracy is rampant at the Five Points, and the people there don't go to meeting at all! Will it not do to offset Vermont with the Five Points?

MOLLY MAGUIRES.—A new secret political society under this name has arisen in Pennsylvania. Its members are chiefly Irishmen, and they are bound together by oaths. A Philadelphia paper says:

"It is not known how the members are distinguished, but it is understood that the two green lanterns which hung over the platform of the rally in Independence Square, Philadelphia, a few evenings since, were the signals of the order. The officers were all Irishmen, and the prominent members are among the most conspicuous wire-workers in the party. The late nominating conventions of the party have been stormy, the American portion of the party rebelling against the dictation of their brethren the 'Mollys.' Many of these foreigners are Federal office-holders, which is not very much relished by the rest of the party. There are symptoms of disruption, the Democrats, who are natives, beginning to think that the joke has already been carried a little too far."

The South Carolina papers report an officer

The mysterious schooner, which it was 'su posed had saved more of the unfortunate pa sengers of the Central America, has arrived Boston. She cruised in the region of the sp where the steamer went down, but saved lives.

MONEY PANIC IN PHILADELPHIA.—There w quite a panic in the money market of Philad phia last week. The Bank of Pennsylvan first suspended specie payments, and th Girard followed. A dispatch of September 2 announces that—

"A general conference of the Presidents all the city banks was held this afternoon, an after carefully canvassing all the circumstanc of the pressure, and their resources, they r solved on a temporary suspension of spec payments on checks, and also on all bills ex ceeding ten dollars, to go into effect to-morrow

"There was a heavy run on all the banks t day, but the Girard and others shielded them selves in the above manner.

"The brokers and others are highly excite and are circulating monstrous reports, whic will account for various exaggerated rumo set afloat. So far, none of our banks hav failed, and it is believed this partial suspensio will be only temporary.

"According to the law of 1850, this actio of our banks will entail the forfeiture of th charters of those incorporated or extende since that time."

This resolution, as a matter of course, adde fuel to the fire of popular excitement. Fo ney's *Press* says, with force and truth:

"The first thing to insure success in com munities, as in families, is CONFIDENCE—th next, which is a natural following, is CO-OP RATION. In this world we are all, more or les dependent upon each other. We must clin together; we must trust our neighbors and ou friends, the men we know and have tried, an we must work side by side for our commo good. The wisest is not too wise to give cou sel in such a crisis, and the wealthiest not to wealthy to listen to it. Indeed, it is not a ma ter of policy to enforce this rule, but a necess ty; and those who shut up their coffers i times like these, and refuse to help their fellow beings, just as if they themselves were immo tal and impregnable, should recollect that in crash of all interests, resulting from infatu tion or selfishness, those who will suffer th greatest will be those who have the large fortunes to lose."

The *New York Tribune* has a very mela choly view of the times ahead:

"By the first or middle of next Decembe we shall have at least one hundred thousan persons out of employment, and nearly out means, in this city. Already, our ship-yard are nearly idle, our foundries are but half wor ing, and our great clothing stores are doin very little. Women have recently come hithe from places three hundred miles away, in que of work from those stores, only to be turne off with none, and compelled to beg their wa home again. Hardly, since 1837, has so gloom a prospect for winter lowered upon the labo ing classes in our city. As yet, the humbl classes have scarcely felt the pressure; bu their turn must come. Places have looked fo servant girls for some time past; soon servan girls will look earnestly for places, and be ver glad to find them. Soup-houses for hungry l borers who can find no labor, will be wante before January."

☞ Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, in letter to the *Anti-Slavery Standard* of Ne York, says:

"It is my purpose, Mr. Editor, to visit mo of our cities in the South this winter, and le ture upon the subject of Slavery; and, with th opening of spring, I will go North, and repea my lectures in the New England States. I that event, I would be pleased *to divide tim* with any of your *Theodore Parkers* or *Henr Ward Beechers*, after the fashion of Tennesse stump speakers. I will therefore request you the publication of this epistle, as a mean of giving notice to all Abolitiondom of my i tended visit. Should you select a man to d bate with me, I prefer some one of your *piou rascals*—*some vagabond philanthropists*—wh have been engaged in soliciting contribution of *Sharpe's Rifles* and *Holy Bibles*, to aid th *uncircumcised Philistines* in Kansas in makin that a free State. And that 'your man i buckram,' whoever he may be, may be prepare to meet the issues I intend to submit, I wi state them distinctly."

What if Theodore Parker or Henry War Beecher were to make an announcement i Tennessee papers that he would lecture on Sl very *in the South!* Would not Parson Brow low and his friends prepare to lynch him?

THE BANKS.—The suspension of the bank of Philadelphia caused quite an excitement i Baltimore. The *Sun* of the 28th says:

"The fact that the banks of Philadelphi would suspend specie payments on Saturda was announced in the *Sun* on Saturday morn ing. The effect of this news was anticipate with wonderful promptitude by the banks Baltimore, the principal officers of these inst tutions having assembled at an early hour o that day, for the purpose of deciding on a un form course of action. The process of delib eration was brief and decisive; but we hav only the following report of proceedings fu nished for publication:

"*Baltimore, Sept.* 26, 1857.—At a meetin of the Presidents of all the banks of the city Baltimore, this day—

"On motion of Mr. John Hopkins, the follow ing resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the banks of Philadelphi having suspended specie payments, it is nece sary for the protection of the interests of th city of Baltimore, and of this State, that ou banks suspend also.

"This decision is made under an absolu conviction of the entire soundness of our bank and of their ability to resume at an early da to which end the business of the banks will carefully conducted."

As a matter of course, the banks of Was ington followed suit, and stopped specie pa ments temporarily. No one, we believe, doub their soundness, however.

GEN. WALKER IN INDIA.—We clip the su joined from the New York *Times*:

"A Dublin correspondent of that mild an agreeable journal, the *Irish News*, of Ne York, writing under date of September 4, aft expending himself in the usual lamentation over the prosperity of Ireland, and the usu exultations over the 'approaching downfal of perfidious Albion, utters a wish which w echo the more cordially, that we do not ofte enjoy the pleasure of a perfect sympathy wi our Hibernian contemporary. 'There is Ge Walker,' he says; 'of him perhaps I have right to speak, *but I wish from my heart were in Delhi.*' Amen! we reply; and ver sorry we are that we can give our Dublin frie no good reason for hoping that the consumm tion he so devoutly longs for may be speedi brought to pass."

The *News* sympathizes with the Sepoys India, and probably thinks, if Gen. Walke were with them, they would conquer the En lish troops, and expel them from Hindosta We agree with the *Times*, and wish that Co Titus and other leading Border Ruffians woul also go to Delhi. They would find fightin English troops a different thing from wagin war with Costa Ricans and Mexicans, or butch ering Kansas citizens.

The surviving officers of the Central Americ have published in the New York papers th usual form of "protest," in proof of the loss the steamer and the property on board, for th benefit of all those having insurance on th specie on board. This will lead to the promp payment by the Insurance Companies of a amounts of loss which have been proved.

The Richmond *Examiner* observes that th tobacco trade of Virginia has centered in Ne York, owing to the present banking syste and brings facts and figures to show that th interest is already feeling with a vengeance th pressure now raging in the great commerci emporium of the country. Tobacco of th quality which ten days ago sold in Richmo

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Proclamation of Governor Walker.

The St. Louis papers contain Governor Walker's proclamation to the people of Kansas, with reference to the approaching elections. We extract the material portions of it:

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

It will be perceived that the act of Congress is clear and explicit on this subject. It prescribes the qualification only of those who "shall be entitled to vote at the *first election*, and shall be eligible to any office within the Territory; but the qualifications of voting and of holding office, *at all subsequent elections*, shall be such as *shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly*. The provisions have no application whatever to the subject, inasmuch as they only prohibit the Legislature from permitting persons to vote who are neither native nor naturalized citizens, or have declared on oath their intentions to become citizens, and certain officers, soldiers of the army, &c.

Now, then, it is clear, first, that, as regards all elections but the first, the qualifications are not prescribed by the act of Congress; and, second, the qualifications with the restrictions before mentioned, for all subsequent elections, are to be designated exclusively by the Territorial Legislature.

It is certain, then, that the question now raised as regards the pretended right of persons to vote who possess the requisite qualifications, under the act of Congress, for voting at the first election, but are excluded by subsequent Territorial legislation now in force, has no foundation whatever in law, and such votes would be wholly illegal. Under these circumstances, I trust that no one will attempt to vote who is excluded by the Territorial law; and if such illegal attempt is made, such a clear violation of the act of Congress and of the laws of this Territory will be arrested and prevented by the judges of the election.

THE TERRITORIAL TAX.

While the tax remains, the qualification applies no more to the election in October than it does to the election of delegates to the Convention, because it was dropped in both acts, and because we have no right to insert a most important provision that is thus omitted by the Legislature, and because it is a settled rule in interpreting the statutes, that if the Legislature had intended, in either case, in prescribing the qualifications, and all the qualifications of voters, to superadd one that was inserted in a preceding law, they would have repeated the restriction in a subsequent statute. How easy was it for the Legislature, in prescribing the qualification of voters under the Convention or Election Law, if they intended, in addition to the qualifications named in these laws, to require the prepayment of a tax, to have said so, and not left it to others to interpolate words which they had excluded. They have not said so, and that is enough. On this subject, I have never entertained any doubt, and never supposed there could be any question. And I might have declined the expression of any opinion on either of these points, but for the certain knowledge of the fact communicated to me from almost every quarter of the Territory, and from all parties, that these conflicting constructions of the law, if not settled, will certainly produce collision at the polls, and most probably a disastrous civil war and revolution. I claim no authority to instruct the judges of election, by virtue of my official power, how they shall decide; but I give my opinion, as others have given theirs, and with the same sincerity, in the hope that it may tend somewhat to prevent the disasters with which we are threatened, growing out of these conflicting opinions, and that it may render unnecessary a resort to the military force, subject to my orders, to preserve the peace of the Territory.

In reply to a communication (embodying these views) in a despatch from the Secretary of State, under date of September, 1857, after remarking, most justly, as I always contended, that I could issue no authoritative mandate to the judges of election on this subject, or control their decision, the Executive says:

"The Territory of Kansas is in a peculiar condition. By your statement—and possessing, as you do, the best means of information, your views, in the opinion of the President, are entitled to great weight—it is in a state of incipient rebellion, with an organized military force, prepared to resist the authority of the United States.

"It may therefore become necessary to use the troops placed at your disposal, not only to aid as a *posse comitatus* in executing the laws, but also to suppress an insurrection. Surely, under these circumstances, if the expression of an opinion in advance of his action, and it may be instead of it, which the President honestly entertains, will have a direct effect in preventing a civil war in Kansas, he cannot be justly censured for attempting, by such an expression of opinion, to avert the calamitous result.

"The danger you anticipate arises, as you observe, from the apprehension of a portion of the citizens of Kansas, that they will be excluded from the privileges of voting, because they have not paid a Territorial tax. Now, the President, as well as every member of his Cabinet, concurs in opinion with you, that the payment of such tax is not required as a qualification to vote. He and they entertain not a doubt that the 5th section of the act of February 20, 1857, is complete in itself, and prescribes all the qualifications required of a voter, and among these the payment of a Territorial tax is not included. They are also firmly convinced that no person whatever, not possessing these qualifications prescribed for voters by the organic act of Congress of May 30, 1854, has any just claim to the elective franchise."

THE TROOPS.

The troops at my disposal, which are fully competent to the task, will, at the request of citizens of both parties, be stationed at the points where violence has been threatened, or anticipated, not for the purpose of overawing the people, or of interfering in any way with the elections, or influencing them in any respect whatever, but by their presence guarding the polls against any attempt at insurrection or violence, from the mere knowledge of the fact that it can and will be suppressed; but, if necessary, also, to protect and secure by lawful means all the just rights of the citizen in exercising the elective franchise, under the decision of the proper authorities, and to act as *posse comitatus* for the arrest of offenders.

THE LAWRENCE INSURRECTION.

I should have greatly preferred, as expressed in my letter of acceptance of Governor of this Territory, never to have been required to have called the troops even as a precautionary measure. As it is, not a drop of blood has been shed, and insurrection has been suppressed, until it recently appeared in a compulsory tax law by the insurgent government at Lawrence, and in conflagration of dwellings and expulsion of peaceable citizens in its vicinage, after it was known the troops were ordered to Utah, and when it was falsely supposed that they would not be replaced by others. Indeed, if the revolutionary government of Lawrence had not been encountered by the immediate movement of troops there, it is now clear that similar insurrectionary local governments, based on my presumed acquiescence, would have been organized throughout Kansas in open defiance of the laws of Congress and of this Territory, and rendered a peaceful settlement impossible.

It will be remembered, that in open defiance of the laws of Congress and of this Territory, and after the refusal of the so-called Topeka State Legislature to grant them a charter, they nevertheless organized a city Government, clothed with all the usual powers—legislative, executive, and judicial. It will be recollected, also, that after my proclamation of the 15th of July last, and the simultaneous movement of the troops there, as a precautionary measure to maintain the authority of the Government, and arrest the spread of this insurrection throughout the Territory, they then professed, through their organs, that what they had called a *Government*, and to which they had given all the powers of a Government, was a mere voluntary association, for the removal of nuisances from the streets, &c. But now, when it was erroneously believed by them that the troops would all be removed to Utah, and not replaced by others, they have thrown off the mask, and carried out their original insurrectionary purpose, by passing a compulsory tax law, both a poll and property tax, requiring its assessment and collection by the seizure and sale of property, and exacting, by their charter, from executive officers, who are to carry out these acts, an oath to perform all these duties—the violation of which oath, if these duties are not performed, would be perjury. At the same time, they seemed to have believed that this precautionary movement of mine and proclamation were disapproved by the President of the United States; whereas they were both most cordially sustained by him in the despatch to me from the Secretary of State of the 15th of July last, as also in the published letter of President Buchanan to Professor Silliman and others, of the 15th of August last. An overwhelming majority of the press and people of the United States have condemned this insurgent movement. The example has not been adopted by any other locality in Kansas, contrary to the expectations of its authors. It failed to receive any sanction from the general Territorial Convention of their own party, of the 26th ultimo, and now stands without a precedent in our country—a solitary monument of revolutionary violence and incipient treason. So soon as the overt act now threatened is consummated, this rebellion will be suppressed by the lawful use, if necessary, of all the troops under my control, acting in aid of the civil authorities designated by Congress.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, permit me to say, with all the seriousness and sincerity demanded by the solemnity of the occasion, that it now is, and always has been, my most ardent desire, as the chief magistrate of this Territory, by all lawful and constitutional means, to secure and protect the just rights of every citizen, and especially of performing my sworn duty of supporting the Constitution of the United States, and taking care that the laws be faithfully executed; to see that the great fundamental principle which lies at the basis of our American institutions, secured by the Federal compact, and guarantied by our organic act of Congress, should be maintained, viz: That *the people of Kansas, in the true meaning of the act, free from all violence, injustice, or foreign interference, should make their own laws, and control their own Government*. This has been the great principle—the just and faithful execution of our organic law—which has controlled all my acts in Kansas, and to which I shall adhere, regardless of menace, calumny, or assailment, either from within or beyond our limits.

I am made by law the chief Executive officer of Kansas, for the protection, to the extent of my legal authority, of the whole people of Kansas, and not a part of every county and district, and not of a portion of them only. And however solicitous I may be about the result of the present most important election, however most anxious that those views of public policy which I have entertained and expressed at all times, from my youth upward to the present period, and especially as regards the *equilibrium* of our Government and the constitutional rights and equality of the States, should now triumph here in October, yet I cannot and will not do any act, or countenance or sustain any act, the effect of which would be to deprive the people of Kansas of any rights secured to them by the Federal compact, by our organic act, or by the laws of this Territory. A victory thus secured by violence or injustice would be worse than a defeat, and could only in the end destroy all hope of the ultimate success of conservative principles and constitutional liberty in Kansas.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Halifax, Sept. 23.—The steamer Canada arrived here this afternoon, from Liverpool, with dates to the 12th instant.

Cyrus Field, Esq., has written to the London *Times*, controverting a statement in that journal regarding the Atlantic cable, as to its availability for the Indian Telegraph line. He briefly disposes of several false insinuations against the company, asserting that recent tests prove the cable as perfect as when first put aboard ship.

The money articles of the London *Times* contain extended remarks in regard to the New York crisis, and American securities generally. It estimates that the amount of American securities in England is from £80,000,000 to £100,000,000, and depreciates the validity of every kind of security, thus creating universal distrust, &c., with much more in the same style. The article concludes by suggesting the formation of a London committee on American stocks, to protect the interests of foreign holders.

A London attorney named Dean has absconded, leaving debts to the amount of £150,000 sterling, including forgeries on a gigantic scale.

Dr. Livingston had attended a meeting of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, and, in explaining the commercial resources of Africa, said it was well adapted to the production of sugar and cotton, and he announced that he intended to devote his future life to special efforts to develop those products in Africa. A resolution was passed, asking Government to furnish Dr. Livingston a steamer for ascending the Bamfest river.

Letters from Lady Franklin's Arctic expedition, from Baul's river, Greenland, says: "The progress of the expedition exceeds all expectations."

The submarine telegraph between Europe and the coast of Africa was successfully laid on the 9th.

The East India Company have chartered ten additional steamers to carry troops to India.

Religious riots have been renewed at Belfast, Ireland. The Roman Catholics had organized an armed club for protection against the Orangemen, and the Government had appointed a commission to inquire into the affair.

Captain Roberts, convicted of the murder of a sailor on board his ship, was hung at Liverpool on Saturday. The two mates, convicted on the same charge, were reepited.

The Emperor of France is to meet the Emperor Alexander at Stuttgard, on the 25th inst. It was rumored that the Kings of Prussia and Bavaria would also be present.

The official accounts of the French harvest would exceed expectations.

British agents are recruiting for the army at Lisle.

The Bank of France returns show an immense increase of bullion.

The investigation of the late insurrection in Italy has terminated. Twenty-seven persons had been committed, charged with murdering or maiming soldiers, and the remainder arrested for high treason.

Spain is still sending reinforcements to Cuba.

A difficulty between France and Austria, in regard to reforms in the Papal States, has arisen, and an open rupture is predicted.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Warsaw on the 6th.

The Persians have evacuated Herat.

There is nothing later from India. The total force of the English army there and en route was 87,000 men. It is reported that England is about opening recruiting offices in several of the German principalities.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. John's, N. B., Sept. 28.—The steamer Jura, from Cork, with dates to the 17th, has arrived here. Her dates from London are to Tuesday, the 15th, four days later.

The Jura brings but one paper only, the *Cork Examiner* of Wednesday. She has been chartered, to take two regiments of troops from St. John's to Calcutta.

The steamer City of Washington arrived out on the 17th instant.

The Emperor Alexander has arrived at Berlin.

The cholera was raging at Hamburgh, Aulau, Stockholm, and other places, and was very fatal.

The Bank of Holland has increased its rates to 5 per cent. It was anticipated that most of the German banks would be compelled to follow the example, and a general rise be established.

The India mail brings dates from Delhi to the 29th of August. Several sorties had been repulsed with great loss to the rebels; but 500 British troops had been killed or wounded in the contests.

The Neemuch mutineers had reached Delhi. Gen. Nicholson was daily expected from the Punjaub with reinforcements.

Gen. Havelock occupied Bithoor on the 17th, without resistance.

Nena Sahib has escaped.

Gen. Havelock, on the 29th, defeated 10,000 rebels on the road to Lucknow. The British loss was trifling.

The butcheries at Cawnpore are confirmed.

Accounts from Moldavia state that the recent elections in the Principalities resulted favorably to the Union.

Calcutta and Hyderabad were quiet up to the 14th of August. It was expected that Delhi would soon fall. Generals Havelock and Neil were advancing upon Lucknow.

The butcher Nena Sahib was reported as having committed suicide.

Three regiments of the Bengal native infantry had revolted, and fled to Roase river, where they were pursued by Gen. Floyd, and 800 of the mutineers were killed. The mutineers were also routed at Tinlalpore. Mutinous plots had been discovered at Benares and other places.

Gen. Havelock, after reoccupying Cawnpore, burned Betoor.

Campbell had assumed command of the British forces.

Details are given of further atrocities by the Sepoys.

Gen. Havelock, while advancing upon Cawnpore, marched 126 miles in four days, and fought four desperate battles against Nena Sahib, completely routing him. Nena Sahib's atrocities at Cawnpore beggar description. Four hundred persons, including 70 women and 120 children, were massacred in cold blood, so that the court yard fronting Sahib's headquarters was swimming in blood. Sahib escaped, but subsequently drowned himself, together with his family.

Markets.

London, Sept. 15.—Breadstuffs generally are dull, but wheat is active and firm at last quotations.

The money market is slightly more stringent. Consols for money 90⅞.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.—Red wheat has advanced 3*d*. Flour closed buoyant. Corn is quiet, and prices steady. There is nothing about cotton in the Cork paper.

Among the persons who are to be promoted in the British Peerage is the Marquis of Lansdowne, who is to be made Duke of Kerry. Fifty-one years ago, the Marquis, then Lord Henry Petty, was Chancellor of the exchequer in the "Talents" Ministry of Fox and Grenville. Ever since that time he has had a prominent place among English notabilities, and his name is of frequent mention in the writings of most literary men. He was a fast friend of Thomas Moore, who lived hard by his famous country place at Bowood, now made classical by the force of association. It was at the Marquis's desire that Moore took up his residence at Sloperton, where he resided from 1817 to his death. The family of which the Marquis, or Duke, is the head, is a singular mixture of aristocracy and democracy, and might have been quoted by Macaulay as an illustration of his assertion that the English democracy was, from an early period, the most aristocratic, and the English aristocracy the most democratic in the world; "a peculiarity," he adds, "which has lasted down to the present day, and which has produced many important moral and political effects."

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

Statement of D. Buck, of the Firm of Buck & Olds, Albany, Whiteside County, Illinois.

To the Editor of the National Era:

About the first of April, I bought a package of perhaps a gill of seed at Emory's feed store, in Chicago. About the middle of May, I planted twenty seeds in my garden, about eight or nine inches apart; they all came up; but the cut-worms destroyed eleven of the plants. The other nine grew slow, and looked unthrifty for two or three weeks, the weather being cold and wet; but when the weather became warm, it grew rapidly. Mr. Olds planted about the same in his garden, and about the same number grew. On the 11th of September, we cut forty stalks of his, leaving eight to mature more fully. That which we cut of his had passed the milky state. After stripping the leaves off, and cutting the heads off, with perhaps a foot of the stalk, they weighed forty pounds. We ground them with two pair of cast-iron rollers belonging to our matching machine, which, with a little alteration, can be made to answer all purposes, as they are brought together with a bow purchase. We got out two gallons of juice, which he boiled down to four pounds of good, thick molasses.

The next day, we cut forty stalks of my planting, (the whole product of my nine seeds being fifty-four stalks.) After trimming them ready for grinding, they weighed fifty-three pounds, the average length when trimmed eight feet and eight inches. These were not so far advanced in maturity, being of ranker growth; they were mostly between the blossom and the milky state. We ground them, as before, once, through two pair of rollers. I got twenty-three pounds of juice; boiled it one hour and twenty minutes, and got four pounds and thirteen ounces of molasses, as thick as the New Orleans usually is. We each put in about a teaspoonful of lime before boiling. The molasses is a handsome straw color, but it has a slight flavor of corn stalk; otherwise it is charming. The balance of the seed was planted on our farm, and is two or three weeks later. I think that four times the amount that I got can be obtained from every square rod of land that will produce forty bushels of corn to the acre.

Albany, Illinois, Sept. 15, 1857.

Reply of the Connecticut Clergymen to President Buchanan.

New York, Sept. 23.—The reply of the Connecticut clergymen to President Buchanan's letter appears this afternoon. The memorialists say that Mr. Buchanan's formal vindication is entirely groundless and unsatisfactory. They take the ground that there was no Government or laws in Kansas, in a just, proper, authorized meaning of the language, at Mr. Buchanan's accession to office, and nothing can be truly Government or law which has no evidence of authority. By the Constitution of the United States, the supreme law of the land, has not our Government the right to authorize and regulate the government of its Territories? Can Congress or the President abandon right, or the duty which arises from it? If this Government owes any duty whatever to the country, is it not most sacredly bound to protect the Territory against the imposition of a Government and laws by ruffian and violent invasion from another State? The memorialists urge, therefore, that the so-called Government of Kansas can claim no sanction from the act of Congress. The evidence was all against the very fact that the so-called Government required support from the Federal Executive. There was the strongest evidence that it did not come from the people, and had no lawful authority. With the solemn decision of the House of Representatives, after long investigation, that the Legislature of Kansas had no authority, and that its laws were no laws—with that direct, positive, unimpeachable evidence before you, your memorialists cannot but express their surprise that you have relied upon your construction of indirect, inconclusive acts of that same body, as evidence of the authority of that Legislature. They know of no rule of law by which you can set up constructive, indirect evidence against direct and positive evidence, drawn from the same source. The whole vindication, if it has any grounds, rests, in the view of your memorialists, upon one palpably false assumption: Whatever claims to a Government *de facto*, without a pretence of its proceeding from any rightful law-making power, is entitled to your support. The world has not seen a usurpation which this principle would not sanction. If adopted in the Administration, it must involve, sooner or later, its destruction.

New York Banks.

New York, Sept. 28.—Terror seized upon the stock exchange this morning, and the whole list went down from one to twelve per cent. The most extravagant and groundless rumors are afloat, discrediting houses known to be beyond casualty.

The Presidents of the city banks have issued the following circular:

"The undersigned, having been called upon to give their opinion as regards the effect likely to be produced upon the banks of this city by the suspension of institutions in neighboring cities, reply that it is their decided opinion that the banks of the city of New York are in a safe and secure position, and that they can not only sustain themselves as specie-paying banks, but, from the natural flow of coin and produce to this point as the common centre, soon be enabled to furnish further and more efficient aid to the mercantile community." Signed by the Presidents of the Phenix, Merchants', Mechanics', Metropolitan, Union, and other banks.

At the clearing house to-day everything was quiet. The exchanges amounted to nearly twenty millions of dollars, and there was not the slightest indication of irregularity. The savings banks are redeeming the Government stocks held by them, which will help to strengthen money affairs. The banks generally have notified their customers that collections will be made at their risk, and extend provisions for all Western collections until specie payment is resumed.

All orders from the country to buy stocks have been countermanded, from the difficulty of procuring exchange, and renewed orders are given to sell without limit.

The board of brokers have again extended time sales to sixty days.

Advices from Albany mention a run upon the Savings Department by the small depositors. There is no pressure elsewhere, and the bill-holders and banks there are quiet and confident.

Lieut. Gen. Scott and Gen. Pillow.

Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott is out in a card in reply to the recent letter of Gen. Pillow. The latter had charged that, during the war with Mexico, Mr. Trist, by agreement, engaged to pay to Gen. Santa Anna "cash in hand, as earnest money, ten thousand dollars," to induce him to entertain negotiations for a peace; and that subsequently Mr. Trist told him (Gen. P.) "that Gen. Scott had furnished him (Mr. T.) the money, and that he (Mr. T.) had *paid* the ten thousand dollars." To this Gen. Scott responds, very emphatically, as follows:

"Being morally certain that Mr. Trist never made such declaration, it is almost useless to say that I never turned over a dollar to him for such or any other purpose whatever, and am very sure that Mr. Trist had not a dollar of public money in his possession while in Mexico, and never more than sufficed for his very moderate expenses in his private purse; and I certify on honor that I never, at any time, paid to Gen. Santa Anna, or caused to be paid to him, or to another, for his use or benefit, one dollar or more, on any account or in any way whatever. President Santa Anna was at the time, as now, worth millions, and had, in that office, the irresponsible control of all the pecuniary means of his country. It is hardly probable, therefore, that he would have stooped to pick up a sack of ten thousand dollars in gold, if he had accidentally stumbled upon one in a private walk."

General Scott, in some further remarks, speaks highly of Mr. Trist, for his "quiet, unobtrusive manner and amiability," and who negotiated a most important treaty under signal disadvantage.

Wreck and Loss of Life.

Captain Johnson, of the ship Eliza, from Liverpool, which arrived at New York on Saturday, had on board the first officer of the brig Nancy, William C. White, and his brother, Thomas White, whom he had taken from the foremast-head of the Nancy, in latitude 38° 8′, longitude 60°, on the 19th instant. The remainder of the crew, and captain, (seven in number,) had perished. The Nancy was owned in Halifax, and commanded by Captain Grant. She sailed from Halifax on the 11th instant for Porto Rico, and was capsized on the 15th. Mr. White says that when the brig capsized it was blowing a perfect gale, and that he never saw Captain Grant or any of the crew after the disaster. Mr. White and his brother first sought refuge in the maintop, but while there the mainmast was carried away. After considerable difficulty, they gained the foremast-head, to which they clung for three days, and were nearly exhausted when taken off the wreck by Captain Johnson.

Sorghum Sugar.

One of the finest samples of sugar we have seen, says the Austin (Texas) *Gazette*, is a sample made from the Sorghum cane, by Mr. Studor, near Austin. It is one of fine grain and color, and would command the highest price in New Orleans. We have also seen a sample of his sirup made from Sorghum also, which is a very superior article. Mr. Studor has been highly successful. We expect that his experiment has no superior in the State.

Miss Harriet Martineau,

In a letter to the London *News*, refutes the story that the father of Miss Brontè was displeased with Mrs. Gaskell's memoir of that lady. The Duke of Devonshire recently paid a visit to the Rev. P. Brontè, as a proof of his grace's estimation of the venerable incumbent, and of the departed worth and genius of his talented children.

It is reported that negotiations are going on between the Boston Submarine Armor Company and the underwriters of the Central America, to raise her hull, which is supposed to lie in about 28 fathoms water. The specie in her alone would furnish ample inducement for the experiment, if her position can be accurately fixed, and that it can is probable, from the fact that Captain Herndon was reported to have given her position to the vessel which refused to come to his relief.

The Last Vessel from the Wreck of the Central America—No More Lives Saved.

Boston, Sept, 24.—The mysterious or unknown schooner which passed under the stern of the lost steamer Central America on the evening of the wreck, and regarding which mention has been made in several statements of the passengers, proves to have been the schooner El Dorado, Captain Stone. She arrived at this port this afternoon, and the Captain makes the following report: "On the 11th inst., in lat. 29 40, long. 78 20, experienced a terrible hurricane, during the prevalence of which she lost her mainsail. On the 12th, at half-past 6 P. M., in lat. 21 25, long. 77 10, spoke the steamer Central America, the wind at the time blowing a gale. We laid under her lee until 9 30, the following morning. Her lights disappeared at 45 minutes after 7 the previous evening. Wore ship and run as near as possible to the spot, but saw nothing of the wreck or the passengers, either from the deck or aloft."

It had been hoped that this schooner, the lights of which had still been seen by some of the rescued after the wreck, had succeeded in picking up some of the unfortunate passengers; but she neither brings any, nor did she see anything of them or the vessel on the morning following the distressing calamity. The painful inference is, therefore, that the remainder of the passengers, officers, and crew, will never be heard from more.

English View of Mormon Affairs.

The London *Times* appears to take a lively interest in the proceedings of the United States Government in reference to the Mormons of Utah. It assumes that the President has resolved "to break up the community at Utah"—meaning, probably, at Great Salt Lake city—and adds:

"There will be great difficulties, owing to the weakness of the Federal Government, *half of whose force is reported to have deserted already*. But the new President is a resolute man when he has undertaken a thing, and we hope the days of this abomination are now counted. We certainly ought to wish for this, for it must be confessed that we are a good deal concerned in the growth of Mormonism. It is a fact that the majority of the community—Mr. Carvalho says nine-tenths—are English, Scotch, and Welsh. How is this? Who is responsible for this? What have our orthodox parish priests been doing, and what have our orthodox dissenting ministers been doing, that their own congregations have been the feeders of such an enormity as this?

"It is a very poor consolation, but perhaps it is some little consolation, to find that, with respect to our own people, fanaticism has had more to do with the current to this wretched delusion than vice. It would, indeed, be dreadful to think that so many thousands of our men, and especially our women, had designedly, and with their eyes open, joined a system of the grossest polygamy. But it is only just to say that to a great extent this was not the case. The new religion was, indeed, itself a sensuality, but it was not joined by the great masses under that idea. The prophets had the wickedness to disguise its grossness till their miserable victims had got so deeply imbedded in the system that they could not extricate themselves. It is a fact, that in order to be beforehand with report, they actually forged a service book, professing to be the service book of their religion, and containing among other offices a marriage office, framed on the ordinary principle of monogamy. What, then, was the inducement to this deluded crowd to join the new religion? It seems to have been mainly the extraordinary prophetic show and pretence of the Mormonite imposture."

Remarkable Visitation—A Phenomenon or Special Providence; Which is it?

Captain Johnson, of the Norwegian barque Ellen, which rescued forty-nine of the Central America's passengers, in his published statement says:

"Just before six o'clock on the afternoon of September 12, I was standing on the quarter-deck with two others of the crew on the deck at the time, besides the man at the wheel. Suddenly a bird flew over around me, just grazing my right shoulder. Afterwards it flew around the vessel, and then it commenced to fly around my head. It soon flew at my face, when I caught hold of it, and made it a prisoner. The bird was unlike any bird I ever saw before, and I don't know its name. The color of its feathers was a dark iron gray; its body was a foot and a half in length, with three and a half feet from tip to tip. It had a beak full eight inches long, and sort of teeth like a small hand-saw. In capturing it, it gave me a good bite on my right thumb. Two of the crew, who assisted in tying its legs, were also bitten. As it showed to bite at everybody, I had its head cut off and the body thrown overboard.

"When the bird flew to the ship, the barque was going a little north of northeast. I regarded the appearance of the bird as an omen, and an indication to me that I must change my course. I accordingly headed to the eastward, direct. I should not have deviated from my course, had not the bird visited the ship; and had it not been for this change of course, I should not have fallen in with such passengers of the Central America."

The New York *Times* says:

"Captain Johnson is a small, very plain and unassuming man, with a countenance beaming with good nature and benevolence. His age is about thirty-five. He speaks English very well, but slow. He says he has followed the sea ever since he was a boy seven years old. He has been shipwrecked frequently, and encountered wrecks, but never met with anything like what he has recently passed through in rescuing the passengers of the Central America. He attributes to Providence the strange visit of the bird to his ship, and feels thankful for the warning that caused him to change his course and become the instrument of doing so much good in saving so many lives. He feels the good he has done a sufficient reward."

The Boston Banks.

The *Journal* learns from an authentic source that the *net gain of coin in the Boston banks for the week ending Saturday morning, was* $375,200. It also adds:

"As an evidence of the sound condition of our business community, we are informed that a notary who has charge of the business of eleven of the largest banks in State street, found but one note left over on Friday, and that for the insignificant sum of $50. The banks gained the sum of $144,000 in specie on Friday, and on Saturday had on hand $2,709,000.

"The monetary excitement on State street was a little varied by rumors of the discovery of a large amount of forged paper, stated by some at $30,000, and by others as high as $40,000."

Fire in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28.—Messrs. McCann & Co.'s oil store, on Delaware avenue, above Walnut street, caught fire this evening, and was almost entirely consumed. The upper stories were occupied as a drug warehouse by Samuel Grant. The ship Tonawanda, ready to sail, lying at the wharf immediately opposite, was moved out into the stream to save her from injury. The adjoining store of Messrs. Carson & Newbold is in danger as this dispatch is being sent off.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

We have from Kansas Governor Walker's proclamation in regard to the October election. The Governor expressly and explicitly repudiates the doctrine so officiously set forth by Judge Cato, that none but those who have paid the Territorial tax are entitled to vote, and that for this position he has the direct authority of the President, the Secretary of State, and the whole Cabinet at Washington. He calls upon every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory, who is a citizen of the United States, and has been for *six months* a resident of the Territory, to go to the polls and vote, and pledges the employment of the Federal troops to prevent the intervention of invaders from Missouri or elsewhere in the election.

Mr. Henry Dwight of Geneva, N. Y., who has left $100,000 to the American Board of Missions, besides $50,000 to each of his three children, was originally a Presbyterian clergyman, but, losing his voice, became a banker, and was made President of the Bank of Geneva, which he managed successfully for many years. He received a large bequest from a brother who died several years ago. Mr. Dwight, although not known as a large donor to the institutions and societies in his immediate neighborhood, gave largely to the Missionary and Bible Societies of the Presbyterian Church. He was supposed to be worth about a half million of dollars.

Two of the Justices of the Indiana Supreme Court have resigned their offices, to take effect on the 1st of January next. It has been supposed that at the ensuing October canvass an election will be held to fill the vacancies, and such is alleged to have been the intention of the Judges, but the Governor has decided otherwise, taking the ground that no vacancy can occur until the Judges actually retire from the bench. In this view, which seems plausible enough, he is sustained by the Attorney General. Thus the Governor will have the appointment of Judges to fill the vacancy for a year hence.

CAPT. HERNDON.—At a meeting held in Baltimore on Friday evening, for the purpose of adopting steps for a proper tribute to the late Captain Herndon, about fifty United States officers were present. Commodore Shubrick was appointed President, and on taking the chair delivered an able and eloquent eulogy on the life and services of the gallant deceased. Captains Rogers and Page were appointed Secretaries. A series of resolutions was adopted, expressive of deep sorrow at the loss that his family and country sustain, and of condolence with the bereaved wife and children. A committee of seven officers was appointed to make arrangements to erect at the Naval Academy at Annapolis a monument to commemorate the many virtues of the deceased, and as an incentive to young officers to imitate his illustrious example.

A man died last summer in Cuba, aged one hundred and sixty-five years, according to the newspapers, which add that "his first sickness was that which carried him to his grave."

The whole number of cigars exported from Havana up to the 15th of August, the present year, was 94,985,000, of which 29,681,000 were cleared for this country, 16,300,000 to Great Britain, 17,733,000 to Hamburgh and Bremen, 9,628,000 to France, and 8,130,000 to Spain. The exports of tobacco amounted to 1,180,345 pounds, of which 528,636 pounds were cleared for this country.

A Toledo paper reports a speech made by a gentleman of that city, who had been elected to an important office in a military company. The recipient of honors being called out for a speech, mounted the rostrum and said: "My brave men, them who voted for me, I *respect*—them who didn't, I *disgust*."

The Buffalo *Republic* accounts for the suspension of Mormonism in New York, on the theory that men can't stand polygamy in this region, with porter-house steak at twenty cents, and crinoline at such a circumference.

Sham Democracy is at a discount among the Germans of Missouri. The German *Volksblatt*, published in St. Louis for the last three years as a National Democratic paper, was sold on Saturday last by its publisher, Mr. Aug. Wiebusch, and is now the property of the central committee for the promotion of emigration to Missouri. The new editor is Mr. J. F. Fiata, a very able and learned man and a fine writer. In politics this paper is now independent, but with strong proclivities for free white labor and the promotion of emigration to Missouri. The St. Louis *Democrat*, from whence we derive the above facts, further says, that since the *Volksblatt* has changed hands, and given up its National Democratic tendency, it has already gained over 500 new subscribers and a large amount of advertisers.

Hon. Wm. T. Haskell, a distinguished politician of Tennessee, and who served gallantly in the Mexican war, is said to have recently exhibited serious symptoms of insanity.

Among the Americans in Paris about the 1st of September were Henry J. Rogers, James Sterrett, Mr. and Mrs. Corner, and S. M. Smith, of Maryland.

Emory Sudler, Esq., has sold at private sale his farm "Locust Hill," in Kent county, Md., containing 300 acres, for $40 per acre. Comegys Cooden, Esq., purchaser.

Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, who went out to establish an American Protestant Chapel in Paris, is among the passengers by the Canada from Liverpool.

President Buchanan was in the city of Lancaster on Saturday, for the first time since his arrival at Wheatland. The *Express* says he stopped at his old friend Michael's, and had a familiar chat with a number of his old friends and citizens who chanced to drop in. The conversation turning generally on the financial crisis.

The Tallahassee *Sentinel* of the 22d instant reports the prevalence of the yellow fever at Key West. Many cases had occurred, and one death. Dr. Jackson Maxwell and his lady and child are lying low. The origin of the disease is attributed to admitting seamen from Aspinwall to the hospital.

The National *Intelligencer* says of the new description of white lily, of African origin, that "it has the delightful peculiarity of a high degree of fragrancy, particularly in the morning, the odor being somewhat like vanilla. The botanists here are puzzled, though very much pleased with it."

The Convention on getting up Southern school-books is a failure. On the 18th May, not one of their committee met according to appointment in Columbia, South Carolina. A gentleman of New Orleans, who sent up the manuscript of a text-book for their examination, had it returned to him by the Postmaster at Columbia, with the words, that "not a man or dog was there."

Kelly Lowe, pastor of the African church, Augusta, Ga., was originally a slave, but his people bought him some years ago, and (as *Zion's Advocate* says) "he is their servant pecuniarily as well as spiritually." They allow him a salary of from $800 to $1,000 per annum.

The tonnage of Milwaukie now amounts to nearly 30,000 tons, and includes all classes of lake craft. The total value of merchandise imported during the year 1856 was $28,000,000; and the value of the exports was over $20,000,000. The dutiable goods entered at this port will amount, for the present year, to over $1,800,000, and the duties collected will nearly reach $500,000.

A most magnificent and interesting work is now being issued at Paris, a complete map of the heavens, so far as our knowledge goes, prepared under the auspices of the Imperial Observatory. It is to consist of sixty-five plates, each one of which indicates the position of 25,525 stars of the third magnitude, or 1,659,125 in all. The eighteenth plate, now finished, was recently presented to the Academy of Sciences by M. Leverrier, where it excited immense admiration.

A correspondent of the Petersburgh *Express*, writing on board the steamer Roanoke, at Portsmouth, Va., says: "To my surprise, the Roanoke took on here about three hundred bundles of paper, all manufactured in North Carolina, and shipped to the port of New York, *via* Portsmouth. But the strangest idea connected with this tranaction is the fact, that the most of it is sold to and consumed by Greeley, in printing that freedom-shrieking sheet, the *Tribune*."

The *London Times* had a very savage leader, not long since, ridiculing the appointment of Sir W. Codrington to be the companion of the Prince of Wales on his Continental travels, when his services were needed in India. Some days afterwards a letter was forwarded to the *Times*, by way of reply, in which the General expressed his perfect readiness to serve in India if his services should be needed there. The only comment of the *Times* upon this letter is this: "We trust it is no part of the gallant General's duty in his new office to instruct his Royal pupil, the Prince of Wales, in the correct use of the English language."

The President has signed the proclamation for the sale of about two millions and a half of acres of public lands in California, and upward of 450,000 acres in Missouri and in the unlocated tracts in the Sioux half-breed reservation on Lake Pepin, Minnesota. The sales in California will take place in May, and in Missouri and in Minnesota in March next.

The New York *Post* says it is reported that negotiations are going on between the Boston Submarine Armor Company and the underwriters of the Central America, to raise her hull, which is supposed to lie in about twenty-eight fathoms water. The specie in her alone would furnish ample inducement for the experiment, if her position can be accurately fixed; and that it can, is probable, from the fact that Capt. Herndon was reported to have given her position to the vessel which refused to come to his relief. Should the work be undertaken promptly, there is thought to be reasonable chances of success.

The stewardess of the lost steamer was a stout negro woman. She had collected the money thrown away by the passengers, it was supposed, and buckled it around her body. The weight of this money was the cause of her death, when she was hoisted into the Marine, where she died from having too much gold about her loins.

It is often asked whether the report is true that Louis Napoleon once paid a visit to this country. The following is from a New York paper of April 3, 1837:

"*Prince Bonaparte.* — This distinguished young Frenchman has arrived, and taken up his residence at the Astor House. Broadway will be all alive to-day to get a peep at him. The question among the belles is, 'who's to have him?'"

The *Wheeling Intelligencer* and *Wellsburg Herald* are vigorously and ably pushing forward the free-labor cause in Western Virginia. The *Intelligencer* has published a series of articles showing the policy of introducing white labor.

Speaking of the Anti-Slavery movement in Missouri, the *Herald* says:

"A similar state of feeling may spring up any day in Western Virginia, and when it once starts it will grow with the increase of an avalanche, every successive movement giving it weight and momentum. The popular mind is ripening for such a movement. The parallel is a fair one between St. Louis and Missouri, and Wheeling and Western Virginia. *Missouri is destined to be a free State*, and however improbable the assertion, or unpalatable the fact, it is morally certain that Virginia, intensely slaveholding as she appears now, will *follow in her wake, or split, sooner* or later."

A correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald*, writing from Callao, under date of August 12, says:

"On Saturday last, an armed boat was sent on board the American ship John Milton, by order of the captain of the port, and forcibly took out three of the crew, and brought them on shore; and again, on the same day, by the same authority, four others were taken from the Morning Glory, assigning no other reason than that of might. The commanders of these ships have laid their case before Mr. Clay, our Minister. He has demanded that the men be placed on board their ships again, and an apology made for the insult to our flag."

TERRIBLE BUTCHERY IN INDIANA.—The Evansville *Journal* has the particulars of a terrible affair that happened near that place. It says:

"On Thursday evening, at Francisco, a village on the canal, in Gibson county, about 16 miles from this city, a party of young persons were assembled for practice in singing. A crowd of rowdies soon gathered about the house, and began to make a disturbance to annoy or break up the singing party. The young men in the house, among whom were two sons of Mr. Perkins, the owner of a large flouring mill in that village, with their brother-in-law, a Mr. Cross, came to the door either to drive away the disturbers or persuade them to be quiet. A fight ensued, in which one of the young Perkinses was stabbed and killed on the spot—the other was stabbed between the shoulders and had his throat cut, and, though living when the messenger left, he was not expected to survive. Young Cross was also stabbed, and had his tongue cut out by the murderous savages."

The water in Lake Michigan is now higher than it has been for several years, this being the seven years high tide, as it is called by sailors.

A correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* says that the sugar crop of Louisiana will be large and come early to market.

The music at the Capitol and President's grounds ceased for this season on Saturday evening last.

J. B. Ements, of Oregon city, who is reported amongst the saved from the Central America, is Lieutenant John D. Dement, whose family are of Washington and its vicinity.

Professor Rogers, of the United States, who has been for some time in England, engaged in preparing for publication his work on the geology and physical geography of North America, is a candidate for the chair of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, vacant by the death of Professor Coupes.

Mr. Henry Dwight, who died a few days since, at Geneva, bequeathed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the American Board of Missions, and fifty thousand dollars each to his three children. Mr. Dwight was originally a Presbyterian clergyman, but, losing his voice, became a banker, and was made President of the Bank of Geneva, which he managed successfully for many years.

Letters from Paris state that Rossini, after many years spent in inactivity, is again engaged in composition, but whether of a grand opera, a comic opera, an oratorio, or what, he does not allow his friends to know. It was nearly thirty years ago that Rossini gave to the world his last and greatest opera, "William Tell;" and since that time he has produced nothing of importance, excepting the "Stabat Mater."

The brig Marine, which so opportunely rescued about one hundred of the passengers from the Central America, is owned by Elisha Atkins, Esq., of Boston. That gentleman declined compensation for the assistance rendered by the brig, although much expense was incurred by the detention. This fact, which is recorded by the Boston *Transcript*, is highly creditable to the gentleman named.

This is the second instance in which the Marine has rescued those in distress from impending death. About a year ago, last winter, she fell in with the ship Seaman, of Baltimore, on fire, and took off all on board, about thirty-five, and landed them safely.

Late news from Inagua states that the prospect of a fine salt season is cheering. The salt company of that place had raked 85,000 bushels.

Robert Bowie, a clerk, fell from a third story window in Charleston on Friday night, and was killed.

There was a slight frost at Chattanooga, Tenn., on Wednesday morning last.

A Valuable Tonic.—We believe no medicine has ever given such astonishing proof of its efficacy as the Oxygenated Bitters. In cases of Dyspepsia and General Debility it acts in the most agreeable manner, restoring health and cheerfulness, when all other remedies have failed. 31

MARRIAGE.

Married at St. Cloud, August 10th, by the Rev. Mr. Inmen, of that place, Mr. ANDREW B. BENSON, of Monticello, to Miss ANNETTIE M. KENT, of Clear Water.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, September 29, 1857.

Flour, Howard Street	$5.50 @ 0.00
Flour, City Mills	5.50 @ 0.00
Rye Flour	5.00 @ 5.25
Corn Meal	5.56 @ 4.12
Wheat, white	1.25 @ 1.33
Wheat, red	1.26 @ 1.28
Corn, white	71 @ 72
Corn, yellow	74 @ 76
Rye, Pennsylvania	70 @ .00
Rye, Virginia	60 @ 00
Oats, Maryland and Virginia	25 @ 32
Oats, Pennsylvania	25 @ 32
Clover Seed	7.50 @ 8.00
Timothy Seed	2.75 @ 3.00
Hay, Timothy	15.00 @20.00
Hops	7 @ 14
Potatoes, Mercer	1.30 @ 1.40
Bacon, Shoulders	13½ @ 13½
Bacon, Sides	15½ @ 15¾
Bacon, Hams	14 @ 15½
Pork, Mess	25.00 @00.00
Pork, Prime	21.50 @00.00
Beef, Mess	18.00 @21.00
Lard, in barrels	14 @ 14½
Lard, in kegs	16 @ 16½
Wool, Unwashed	00 @ 00
Wool, Washed	00 @ 00
Wool, Pulled	00 @ 00
Wool, Fleece, common	00 @ 00
Wool, Fleece, fine	00 @ 00
Wool, Choice Merino	00 @ 00
Butter, Western, in kegs	14 @ 15
Butter, Roll	23 @ 25
Cheese	10½ @ 10½
Coffee, Rio	11½ @ 12
Coffee, Java	16½ @ 17

NEW YORK MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, September 29, 1857.

Flour, State brands	$5.00 @ 5.25
Flour, State brands, extra	5.25 @ 5.50
Flour, Western	5.25 @ 5.80
Flour, Southern	5.30 @ 5.60
Rye Flour	4.00 @ 5.20
Corn Meal	4.15 @ 4.50
Wheat, white	1.20 @ 1.25
Wheat, red	1.19 @ 1.25
Corn, white	70 @ 72
Corn, yellow	70 @ 72
Rye	82 @ 00
Oats	36 @ 00
Clover Seed	11.00 @12.00
Timothy Seed	3.50 @ 3.75
Hay	60 @ 70
Hops	5 @ 12½
Bacon, Shoulders	12 @ 12½
Bacon, Sides	10 @ 00
Bacon, Hams	12½ @ 13
Pork, Mess	24.40 @24.60
Pork, Prime	19.50 @00.00
Beef	14.00 @ 15.50
Lard, in barrels	14½ @ 15
Lard, in kegs	16 @ 16½
Butter, Western	16 @ 19
Butter, State	17 @ 22
Cheese	8½ @ 9½
Coffee, Rio	10½ @ 11½
Coffee, Java	15½ @ 16½
Wool, Unwashed	00 @ 00
Wool, Washed	45 @ 00
Wool, Pulled	33 @ 00
Wool, Fleece, common	00 @ 00
Wool, Fleece, fine	36 @ 52
Iron, Scotch, Pig	29.50 @30.00
Lime, Rockland	1.05 @ 0.00
Lime, common	75 @ 00

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William H. Prescott.
Ralph Waldo Emerson.
Henry W. Longfellow.
Rev. F. H. Hedge, D. D.
William C. Bryant.
Nathaniel Hawthorne.
John G. Whittier.
Oliver Wendell Holmes.
James R. Lowell.
J. Lothrop Motley.
Geo. William Curtis.
Herman Melville.
Prof. C. C. Felton.
Prof. F. J. Child.
E. P. Whipple.
Edmund Quincy, author of "Wensley."
J. T. Trowbridge, author of "Neighbor Jackwood." etc.
C. W. Philleo, author of "Twice Married."
Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe.
Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Ruth," "Mary Barton," "North and South," etc.
Mrs. L. Maria Child.
Mrs. C. M. Kirkland.
Mrs. Pike, author of "Ida May," "Caste," etc.
Miss Rose Terry.
Wilkie Collins, author of "The Dead Secret," etc.
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Shirley Brooks, author of "Aspen Court," etc.
E. M. Whitty, author of "Political Portraits," etc.
James Hannay, author of "Singleton Fontenoy."
Thomas W. Parsons.

The attention of authors is respectfully invited to this advertisement. All articles received will be carefully examined, and, if accepted, will be liberally paid for.

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With high respect, your obedient servant,
DR. GEO. B. GREEN. A. C. DODGE.

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Chap. II.—Considerations rendering it probable that slavery will cease to exist in Missouri. Connection between slavery and the prices of land. Missouri at present more inviting to the free emigrant than Virginia. Commanding position of Missouri.

Chap. III.—Considerations rendering it probable that the emigration from the free States, hitherto moving westward, may hereafter tend southward, to Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky. Accumulated power of the population of the free States. No apology for slavery in the northern slave States. The right of emigration between the States.

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Chap. V.—Comparative growth of Northern and Southern Maryland. Tenacity of slavery in the southern counties. Advantageous position of Maryland. Descriptions of Eastern and Western Shores. Slaveholders take the best soils. Baltimore not likely to move actively for the abolition of slavery. The growth of the city of Washington favorable to the removal of slavery from the southern counties of Maryland.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

JEFFERSON DAVIS ON KANSAS, GOVERNOR WALKER, AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

From the Memphis Appeal.

The Democracy of De Soto county, Mississippi, gave to the gallant Davis a most cordial, hospitable, and complimentary welcome at Hernando, on the 5th inst. The quiet and unostentatious manner in which he reached the town prevented the citizens from extending to him, as we suppose was the original design, a formal reception on his arrival. On the 5th instant an excellent dinner—modestly called a basket collation—was prepared and served in the court-house enclosure, of which a large number of ladies and gentlemen partook. But previous to the discussion of the creature comforts provided in such lavish profusion by our De Soto neighbors, Colonel Davis addressed his fellow-citizens substantially as follows:

* * * "Among other cases, he particularly referred to the deepening of the mouth of the Mississippi, which, however important to himself and those who heard him, only constituted the more strongly, for that reason, a case in which they were bound to assert and maintain their principles, as declared and reiterated in National and State Conventions, in the Legislature and popular bodies, and by which they were early and consistently arrayed in opposition to internal improvements by the Federal Government. He characterized the whole system as demoralizing, corrupting, and most dangerous to a pure Administration of Federal affairs, and deeply regretted that the executive veto had been overruled by the ardent desire to get possession of the public treasure for particular, but not a few, works of internal improvements. What boots it that a man shall call himself a Democrat, if upon the great test questions which divides parties he shall be found in every conflict acting with the enemy? And when we have been beaten in combat after combat, it can but little console us that he still returns to our powerful camp, to share in the issue of the rations which still belongs to Democracy as a majority to distribute. It is the steady maintenance of this and all other principles of our party which constitute the nationality of the Democracy; and if the National Democracy cannot agree upon any cardinal principle of its faith, it should be quickly avowed, or rather the reverse should never have been declared. He reviewed the various appointments to the gubernatorial office of Kansas, and alike exempted from censure both Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan for the errors or misconduct of their appointees, upon the ground that their antecedents gave them no power to anticipate any difficulty. He found nothing in the instructions given to Gov. Walker which authorized his intervention to mould the institutions of Kansas, and dictate to the inhabitants of the Territory, and to their delegates in Convention, not only what they should but must to—for his pro-consular tone rose even to that height. He said he considered the Convention invested with full power to form a Constitution, and either to submit it to the Territorial inhabitants or to send it direct to Congress, in order that Kansas might be admitted as a State into the Union. He thought much error had arisen from the failure to bear in mind the difference between this Convention of a Territory and a Convention representing the sovereign people of a State. He referred to the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, as one which he had always considered a fallacy, and pointed generally to the disastrous consequences which had flowed from it. But he said, leaving that as a question which had been discussed in other times, he now only presented the view which was confined to the present condition of the Territory, under the prevailing theory and practice. When the Convention formed the Constitution, though they should refer it, and it should receive the sanction of every man, woman, and child, who might chance to be in the Territory, this choice action of the Convention and its inhabitants could give no effect to the instrument which had been formed. A Territory had two constituencies, the people and the Federal Government.

"The ratification in the case of a State Convention would be final, and the authority to convene would also necessarily come from the people of a State. It being, then, too plain for elucidation that it is only by the admission of a State into the Union that the Constitution adopted in this Territorial Convention can have any value or practical effect, and as it was most desirable to separate the question of the domestic institutions of this incipient State from all intervention, whether Congressional or Executive, it had seemed to him that the shortest was the best route; that is, that the Convention should form a Constitution, and send it direct to the Congress, asking to be recognised as a State, and to be admitted into the Union. His long acquaintance and close relations with the President whilst he was a private citizen, did not permit him to doubt his willingness and ability to hold the scales even between the contending sections; so he had no fear that the influence of the President would be used to secure the speedy admission of the State, recognising the right of the Convention, as the representative of the body politic of Kansas, to decide the question as to whether the Constitution should be submitted to a popular vote or not. He alluded at some length to the political history of Governor Walker, and spoke of him as one whose talents and acquirements had commanded his admiration, and towards whom he had for many years held the kindest personal relations. He expected of Gov. Walker, when he went to Kansas, to discharge his duties fairly towards the contending parties, whilst he had good reason to believe that in his feelings he would be on the side of the Pro-Slavery men. He read, therefore, with equal regret and surprise, his inaugural address and Topeka speech. He had the best authority for believing that the Administration was not responsible for the language employed by Governor Walker, or the reasons he urged. Colonel Davis concurred in the action of the Democratic Convention of Mississippi, in its censure of the attempt to dictate to the Convention of Kansas, and to argue from climatic laws that the institution of Slavery was unsuited to the Territory of Kansas. His argument might be true where he located it, on the snow-covered mountains and upper plains of Kansas; but it was delusive, because in that part of the country there is not, and for a longer period than he could foresee would not be, an agricultural population. The meteorological condition of the country would render it unfit for cultivation, whatever its temperature might be. The inhabitable, tillable portion of Kansas lies east of the isothermal line drawn through these upper plains, and is part of the valley which forms the most productive portion of the State of Missouri in the great staples of hemp and tobacco. These staples had only been successfully cultivated by slave labor, and he did not doubt that slave property would be equally permanent, if duly protected in Kansas; and if there were any sincerity in the oft-repeated declaration of our Northern friends, that they were willing to leave the question to be settled by soil and climate, we had a right to call upon them now to manifest a fairness and fraternity which belongs alike to the constitutional compact and our party affiliation with them. The Democratic Convention of Mississippi properly refused to involve the Administration in the censure affixed to the conduct of Governor Walker; but if it should hereafter appear, of which he would take occasion to say that he had not the least apprehension, that the Administration was responsible for Governor Walker's offensive intervention, then, as the censure attached to the fact, and was not measured by the individual, it would necessarily follow that it must fall upon the Administration; and in proportion as the power and dignity of the offender was increased, so should the severity of the censure be augmented.

"He then adverted to the practical question which would probably be presented to the next Congress—whether the Constitution should be referred or not to the people. It was more than probable that a Constitution which did not exclude, and therefore would recognise, the right to hold slave property in the new State, would be submitted to the Congress. The inquiry would hardly be limited to the fact of its being republican in its character; and if it should turn out that the State should be refused admission, he would be glad to know the meaning of the platform of the majority of 1851, in relation to the application of a State tolerating Slavery, and being refused admission into the Union. As a representative of the State, it behooved him to know, in order that he might truly represent the will of the people. It was true that he had learned, and rejoiced to know, that the Union party of 1851 had, with considerable unanimity, now joined the State Rights party of De Soto. It was not, therefore, to recall former distinctions, but to learn from those who had the best opportunity to know the meaning of the declarations then uttered.

"He said, in the moral progress of the few past years, we had gained much in the vindication of the involuntary servitude of the Africans, as right, both in the abstract and the concrete. Northern men, to some extent, have not only moderated their opposition by a better comprehension of the subject, but, what is much more important to us, Southern apologists for Slavery have ceased to exist. We no longer hear in our midst men who speak of Slavery as a necessary evil, to be borne because it cannot be gotten rid of. Free discussion and a broader inquiry have taught them that it is a blessing to the African who has been transferred from a barbarian to a civilized master, and that the horrors of the slave trade are the offspring of the efforts to suppress it. As a political question, he thought our fathers did right to prohibit the traffic in African slaves, but that they did wrong to declare it a piracy; the African master having the same right to sell his slave that he had to dispose of any other species of property. To teach the barbarian how to labor, to enlighten his soul by the divine teachings of Christianity, to develope the resources of our country, to give employment and save from starvation millions in other lands, and generally to increase the comfort of human family, has been the effect of substituting African for Indian labor; and the candid historian who, in after ages, shall review the events of our time, will find much more to commend in that domestic institution, which has brought upon the South the anathemas of Abolitionists at home and abroad."

MAINE ELECTION.

From the Kennebec Journal, September 18.

The result of the election, last Monday, is most cheering to all who have desired for years to establish political justice in this State, and permanently secure the ascendency of sound national principles. This is the first real test of the vitality and strength of the friends of Freedom in Maine, as a consolidated party, since the Pro-Slavery factions of the Democratic and Whig parties formed a new political organization on a platform which sprung from the fertile brain of John C. Calhoun, and firmly allied themselves with the fire-eaters and disunionists of the South. Never, since Maine became a State, has there been a party within its limits so strong in numbers, unity of principles and purpose, and possessing so completely the proper elements of political power and usefulness, as the Republican party, which in a quiet and unexcited canvass has swept so smoothly nearly every town and county of the State.

Our opponents have claimed that the result of last year's contest was no test of the Republican strength of the State. They have thought that when Bogus Democracy and Fillmore Whiggery had become firmly compacted and welded into one party, they should be nearly as strong as the Republicans. They have now had a fair opportunity to be undeceived, and to learn that they are doomed to be an abject and hopeless minority, so long as they stand on the ultra Pro-Slavery platform which their Southern masters have manufactured for them, and bid them defend. Republican ascendency in Maine is secured for years, and, in an exciting and hard-fought contest, the majority of last Monday could be easily raised to more than TWENTY THOUSAND. There is one important fact indicated by the returns, to which we call special attention, as it well illustrates the strength of the Republicans, and shows what they can do when the occasion calls. In the towns where there was anything like a real and evenly-balanced contest, the Republicans made a gain on last year.

The chief losses of the Republicans are in the counties and towns, where their strength is nearly double that of their opponents, where no necessity or fear of defeat operated to bring out a full Republican vote. Kennebec, Penobscot, Waldo, Hancock, Androscoggin, and Sagadahoc, could have given a majority of 6,000 more than they have done, if there had been any pressing need or stimulating danger.

Taken as a whole, the result of this election is in every respect most cheering and significant. It will have an encouraging influence on the Republicans of other States. It proclaims in thunder tones to the land, that Maine stands as the Gibraltar of Liberty and the Union, against their common enemies in Washington, South Carolina, or wherever they may be found. It bids the friends of Freedom in Massachusetts march shoulder to shoulder against their mongrel foes, and elect BANKS by a rousing majority. It tells the Republicans of the Empire State to lay aside all minor issues, and hold fast to their former renown. It inspires the freemen of Ohio to march forward to victory under the lead of the able and patriotic CHASE, and cheers and nerves the true men of Pennsylvania to carry the gallant and noble WILMOT gloriously through the contest in which he is now engaged with the myrmidons of Slavery. To the Republicans and friends of Free Labor throughout the Union, Maine, Missouri, and Vermont, send ALL HAIL!

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 17.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Very seldom have we performed a more ungracious task than that devolving upon us today, in connection with a document sent us for publication by certain committees of the American Tract Society. It is entitled "Recent Action of the Committee of the American Tract Society on Slavery," and will be found in another column. We are the more embarrassed in stating our views respecting this very important pronunciamento, because of the high respectability of the gentlemen whose names are attached to it, and because the three acting committees of the Society appear to have been unanimous with respect to the wisdom and the justice of the course adopted. Every reader of the *Commercial* knows that this journal has been no party to the attacks recently made upon the American Tract Society; that we have thrown such influence as we possess in its support against any attempts to convert it into an Abolition or Anti-Slavery Society; that we have earnestly advocated moderation and forbearance, and, on the part of the Society, an adherence to its long-established rule in reference to the agitating question of Slavery, in order that it might fulfil the great and benign object of its institution, the spreading of Scriptural Christianity throughout the whole country. These views, often expressed, we still heartily entertain.

Nor need we inform our readers of the aspect which the controversy between the American Tract Society and its assailants had assumed on the eve of its anniversary meeting in this city in May last. A serious disruption was threatened. To avert it, certain resolutions were offered by a committee appointed to consider the matter in controversy, which committee was composed of gentlemen of high probity and of well-tried attachment to the Society. The resolutions professed to be based upon mutual concession; and though we with many others thought that the concession was far less mutual than it professed to be, we heartily concurred in the adopted compromise, hoping that if it did nothing more, it would allay or arrest agitation, and so prepare the way for a more clear and permanent definition of the Society's duties, under the circumstances which had arisen. We must add, too—because, in this matter, we are constrained to take issue with the committee's present statement—that such concurrence in the so-called compromise was mainly prompted by the understanding, believed at the time to be clear and distinct, that the Society, while restricted from saying anything about the right or wrong, moral or political, of the institution of Slavery, was empowered and required to inculcate the moral duties and rebuke the immoral practices incident to the relation of masters and slaves.

And that this is the duty of the American Tract Society, or of any kindred institution, is so obvious, that one marvels that it could become a matter of doubt or a question for discussion. But still more surprising is it, that the signers of the manifesto under notice could have put any other interpretation upon the resolutions adopted at the last anniversary, or have conceived that any amount of opposition, or of distaste for such teaching, would justify them in swerving from that line of action. And here we must enter our protest against the "recent action" of the committee of the American Tract Society on Slavery. We do it respectfully; we do it regrettingly, and only from a sense of duty. The committees say that "confidence was expressed that the executive committee would, in their action respecting this matter, exercise such wisdom as would promote the usefulness of the Society throughout our whole country;" and upon this hypothesis proceed to justify themselves for utterly nullifying the specific instructions which accompanied that expression of confidence, to disregard a resolution emanating from a friendly committee, adopted by the Society and accepted by the committee as a rule of action, and their perseverance in which was the ground of the confidence which the Society expressed in anticipation.

The committee assume entirely too much when they claim that an expression of confidence by the Society, that they would act judiciously and with catholicity of spirit, left it optional with them not to act at all if they met with opposition. The Society resolved, and so instructed their committee—in reality, they but echoed the committee's own suggestion—that they did not desire to interfere with Slavery as a political institution; that in fact, and for the surer accomplishment of the Society's object, they were willing to abstain from all allusion to Slavery as a political institution; but that in preaching the Gospel by their tracts, in inculcating upon their fellow-men the obligations of Christianity—virtue, humanity, and religion—they must point out the duties of masters to their servants, as well as the duties of husbands to their wives, parents to their children, or citizens to their country and its Government; they must reprove inhumanity and impunity as they must "other practical immoralities;" and having thus instructed their committee, and the committee having virtually pledged themselves to act upon these instructions—in what was required of them as well as in what they were released from—the Society, in acknowledgment of their past services, quite as much as with respect to the future, expressed its confidence that the committee "would exercise such wisdom as would promote the usefulness of the Society through our whole country." But in their "recent action," the committee have not kept faith with the Society, for the publication before us practically ignores the resolution of instructions, and by an unwarrantable license of interpretation, that is almost incomprehensible, claim that a general expression of confidence in their wisdom authorized them to do so.

What is their own statement, as deliberately prepared and published? At the time of the last anniversary, when this very resolution which the Society at their suggestion adopted, and themselves accepted as their rule of action, the publishing committee had under consideration a treatise so peculiarly adapted to the new line of action, that the resolution of instructions seems to have been prepared with reference to it. It was a treatise on the "Duties of Masters," composed of a series of articles written by pious men at the South exclusively, and by the committee was regarded as meeting the terms of that resolution. This collection of treaties the committee decline to publish, notwithstanding the resolution adopted by the Society, and its accord with that resolution. It is true, that the committee allege, first, that the writer of some of them is now dead, but they do not say that that of necessity prevents the publication of that portion of the treatises; and, second, that the writers of the others deem their publications inexpedient, but they do not inform the public how or why those gentlemen thus altered their minds. These allegations, however, have no bearing whatever upon the merits of the case. It is not by any means improbable that the committee, had they desired it, could have overruled the objections of the authors; and it is certain that, if the fact was otherwise, other authors would have cheerfully provided them with an equally meritorious work of a like tone. But these facts are merely incidentally mentioned by the committee; and they themselves assume the whole responsibility of nullifying the Society's resolution passed at the last anniversary, and of abandoning, because of local opposition, a cardinal principle of the American Tract Society—of withdrawing the very keystone from the arch on which rests the magnificent superstructure of philanthropic and religious operations which the long and successful years of that Society's labors had raised.

We speak advisedly, and will demonstrate the justice of the allegation, though it is an unwelcome task. We assume, and no one will dispute, that the first and only legitimate object of the American Tract Society is to teach religion—the denials it imposes and the blessings it confers—throughout our whole country; to teach, in fact, *the whole of religion throughout the whole of our country*. If this is not its object, and if it does not so aim, through evil report and through good report, its own constitution, and the repeated declarations of its officers and its friends, belie it. Equally true is it that in the South a certain class of vices prevail, and a certain class of virtues specially demand cultivation, incidental to the fact that Slavery is established there. Every human institution, every locality or section of the country, has its parallel associations. Where Germans largely congregate, the Sabbath is dishonored. In our large cities, intemperance, lewdness, and extravagance, are the prevailing vices. In our border States and remoter Territories, lawlessness and violence stalk hand in hand. In Utah, polygamy is the parent of evils innumerable. Into Utah, into our border States, into our large cities, into the centres of our German populations, into our slaveholding States, the American Tract Society is bound, by the obligations of its constitution and of its official declarations, to send colporteurs or tract messengers, bearing witness *on behalf* of the truth that works righteousness, and *against* "the moral evils and practical immoralities deplored by all evangelical Christians," whether of local or general character.

Do we assume an iota too much in saying this? No true friend of the Tract Society or of morality and religion will say that we do. And yet, harsh though the allegation may sound, we affirm that the document emanating from these committees, and now under review, teaches practically and even verbally the reverse of this. Its doctrine is this: there are certain moral duties growing out of the existence of Slavery, and certain moral evils and practical immoralities which occasionally or frequently accompany Slavery, which duties the American Tract Society's publications should inculcate, and which immoralities it should reprove, just as it should, and fearlessly does, exhort to duties and reprove for vices incident to other local institutions or sections of the country. The committee admit that this is the Society's duty, and that it is in accordance with its resolution adopted at the last anniversary. Then the committee declare that this duty they decline to perform; that *none* of their publications *shall* inculcate such duties or reprove such vices, because citizens of the Southern States will not bear such teachings or submit to be thus reproved; and with the citizens of the South the Society has always had friendly relations, and from them draws a large share of its pecuniary support. In other words, that the Society should not, must not, annoy its Southern friends with religious counsels, or offend its Southern supporters by faithful reproofs.

We say nothing of this deference to Southern sentiments, and preference for Southern contributions, for the latter consideration at least is unworthy on either side, but confine our remarks entirely to the abandonment of a great principle contained in this document. The whole Union, according to this "recent action of the committee," is to be put off with an emasculated tract literature, that a section of the Union may not be offended, and its contributions be lost to the Society. Be it remembered, that there is no pretence that the right or wrong of Slavery is brought into question. That point has been wholly and properly conceded to the South, and we would not have the concession recalled on any account. That concession did no violence to, nay, was in accordance with, the spirit of the Society's organization. It sacrificed or impugned no principle.

But this new concession does. The South now demands, and the committees, on their own responsibility, concede, that not a word shall be said in the Society's publications respecting the "moral duties" growing out of an institution spread over half the country, or the "moral evils and practical immoralities that frequently accompany that institution." That such is their concession, any reader of the document must admit. If the principle involved in this "recent action" is sound, that at the basis of the Society's organization is unsound. Religious truth cannot be diffused "throughout our whole country," if every section of the country that is wealthy and powerful enough can put a veto upon the admission into the Society's publications of a testimony against admitted practical immoralities.

CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow has written an address to the Tennesseeans, relative to the secret causes of the armistice before the city of Mexico, &c., &c.; and as it occasions a good deal of comment, perhaps Gen. Scott will reply. Gen. Pillow, it will be remembered, was the only general officer in the American army who opposed the armistice. He charges that the true history of Scott's achievements in the war would exhibit something very much like a bargain and sale with Santa Anna—says, in fact, that old Wooden Leg was bribed to a peace. The Tennesseean General States that N. P. Trist, the American Commissioner who accompanied Scott, was empowered by President Polk to effect a treaty whenever such a consummation was to be desired, and it could be done upon good terms. Afterwards the President doubted Trist's ability, and he looked about him for a man whom he could trust to overlook and secretly direct the operations of both Gen. Scott and Trist. The choice fell upon Pillow himself. He says of this appointment, "It will hence be seen that, while Mr. Trist was the ostensible commissioner, *I was in fact the confidential officer of the Government*, upon whom the President relied to guard and protect the honor of the country in the important negotiations involving the peace of the country."

The agreement between Gen. Scott and Santa Anna, he says, was a bargain by which the mercenary and traitorous Mexican General agreed to sell a peace for a round million of dollars, ten thousand ($10,000) of which were to be paid down in cash as a first instalment, and the balance after a battle had been fought before the city, and in case the Mexicans were defeated, which event seems to have been looked upon as certain, by our army at least.

To this arrangement Gen. Pillow strongly objected. His remonstrance with Gen. Scott proving ineffective, he sent the details of the affair to the President, who recalled Trist at once, but not in season to anticipate the actual payment to Santa Anna of $10,000. Meantime, two important battles had been fought, and the arrangement was being rapidly carried out to completion. Gen. Pillow, while leading his division, and taking active measures to break up the bargain and to effect an immediate forcible entrance into the city of Mexico, was ordered by Gen. Scott to fall back on account of the armistice. This armistice proved to be what Gen. Pillow had predicted, for Santa Anna took advantage of it to strengthen his position, and, having secured the $10,000, the arch villain determined to risk the chances of another desperate battle—and the bloody day of the 13th of September was the result. Chapultepec was won, but at a great sacrifice of life. Gen. Pillow himself was afterwards arrested, as he avers, through the revengeful agency of Mr. Trist, and imprisoned for a month or two in the Mexican capital, when the President ordered him to be released.

Gen. Pillow is a candidate for the United States Senate; hence this address.—*Hartford Times.*

From the N. H. Independent Democrat, September 17.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

In his late extraordinary letter to President Woolsey, Prof. Silliman, and others, Mr. Buchanan lays great stress on the act of the bogus Territorial Legislature of Kansas, providing for electing delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution. He not only has no doubt of the authority of that body of "Ruffians" to *pass laws* for such an object, but he goes out of his way to eulogize the provisions of that "law," as eminently "fair and just," when he must know and does know that three fourths of the actual *bona fide* inhabitants of Kansas were by that law disfranchised, and that half the counties where the Free State men are proportionally most numerous *were not included in any voting precinct whatever!* And this the President of the United States stoops before the slave power to pronounce "fair and just!" And the refusal of the people to have any part or lot in so obviously outrageous a trick of the slaveocrats, he denominates "lawless resistance to the regular Territorial Government!" And declining to vote under regulations that must insure the triumph of the Ruffians, is made the excuse for "employing the troops of the United States," to dragoon the people into submission!

This may pass for good Democracy now; but there was a time, even since Mr. Buchanan professed to be a Democrat, when such doctrine would have passed for nothing better than the rankest "Federalism." This is not the first time a similar question has arisen. It is not the first time Mr. Buchanan has been called to decide on the *power* of a Territorial Legislature to "pass a law" for electing delegates to form a State Constitution. In the case of Michigan, two Constitutional Conventions were held, and two Constitutions were formed; one by authority of the Territorial Legislature, and the other by the authority of the people. Both were sent to Congress, asking admission into the Union. It was in 1835, and Mr. Buchanan was then in the United States Senate. So was Mr. Calhoun, at that time a bitter and unrelenting opponent of the Democratic party. Mr. Calhoun went for admitting the State under the Territorial Legislative Constitution. Not so Mr. Buchanan. He, with the other Democratic Senators, went for admitting the State under the People's Constitution, which had been formed and adopted in utter disregard of the Territorial authorities; as emphatically so as has the Topeka Constitution.

In the debate which arose, Mr. Buchanan took the very ground now occupied by the friends of the Topeka Constitution—that the people are sovereign, and that the Territorial Legislature have *no right whatever to pass laws enabling the people to elect delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution.* The people were above the Legislature, and, they having acted, it was the duty of Congress to recognise them. Here is Mr. Buchanan's language:

"Suppose we were to admit that their (the people's) proceeding had been irregular, ought that to exclude her from the Union? On this subject we ought to act like statesmen acquainted with the history of our own country. We ought not to apply the rigid rules of abstract political science too rigorously to such cases. It has been our practice heretofore to treat our infant Territories with parental care, to nurse them with kindness, and, when they had attained the age of manhood, to admit them into the family, without requiring from them a rigid adherence to forms. The great questions to be decided are: do they contain a sufficient population? have they adopted a republican Constitution? and are they willing to enter the Union upon the terms which we propose?

"If so, all the preliminary proceedings have been considered but *mere forms*, which we have waived in repeated instances. They are but the scaffolding of the building, which is of no further use after the edifice is completed. We have pursued this course in regard to Tennessee, to Arkansas, and even to Michigan. *No Senator will pretend that their Territorial Legislatures have any right whatever to pass laws enabling the people to elect delegates to a Convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution.* IT WAS AN ACT OF USURPATION ON THEIR PART."

This language applies, it will be observed, not to *bogus* Territorial Legislatures, imposed upon an unwilling people by fraud and violence, but to *all* Territorial Legislatures. Doubly and trebly does it apply to the Kansas Territorial Legislature, which never was elected by the people of that Territory, and never represented their views or principles. No such objection was made against the Legislatures named by Mr. Buchanan. They were regular and legitimate. And yet, the man who now confesses to employing the troops of the United States to compel obedience to the Border Ruffian Legislature of Kansas, *then* pronounced similar acts of the *regular* Territorial Legislatures of Tennessee, Arkansas, and Michigan, "ACTS OF USURPATION."

They *are* acts of usurpation. Neither under the Constitution nor laws of the United States have Territorial Legislatures the slightest authority to take the initiative in the formation of a State. The forty delegates, more or less, now assembled at Lecompton, as a Constitutional Convention, have no more authority to form a State Constitution for Kansas than have any other forty men, whether at Lecompton, Leavenworth, or elsewhere. Nor will any instrument that body may agree upon be, in any respect, more regular, more legal, or more constitutional, than is the Topeka Constitution. And the President has no more right to employ the army of the United States to defend or sanction the proceedings of the Lecompton Convention, than he has to employ the army to defend or sanction any equally numerous Convention in any portion of Kansas. The act of the Bogus Legislature, even admitting it not to be *bogus*, was passed, to use Mr. Buchanan's words above quoted, *without authority*, and is neither more nor less than "an act of usurpation." And Mr. Buchanan's act of employing the troops of the United States, to enforce that "act of usurpation," is an *act of treason* to Liberty and the Constitution. Out of his own mouth is he judged and condemned.

The New York *Evening Post* gives a very interesting account of the progress of the work going on in the new Central Park in the city. It embraces an area of about seven hundred acres, and will be an exceedingly beautiful ornament to the city. The first labor is to clear the ground. The rocks are blasted and carried to the borders for the future fence. All the rubbish is burnt on the spot. There is a dense growth of bushes in the park, which are being cut up. In these thickets, some beautiful and valuable trees are found, principally maples and locusts. All these are preserved. About 650 men are constantly employed. First a gang of German botanists or gardeners go on and decide what shall be preserved, and then cut down the remainder. A second set follow them, and remove with hooks and rakes all the rubbish, and burn it. Then a set of grubbers dig up the roots. There is one tract of several acres, called the Locust Grove, on which there are some 20,000 locust trees. A marsh filled with muck has been cleared out, and fitted with a clay bottom, for use as a lake. Several living springs of water have been found, which are to be conducted into this lake. Some part of the ground is very high, which will afford fine prospects. Summer houses will be erected on such spots. The time is coming when the streets near the Central Park will be the fashionable part of the town.

MR. MACAULAY A PEER.—Of the various Peerages which are about to be created, the public will regard with most interest that which elevates Mr. Macaulay to the House of Lords. It is an honor which belongs peculiarly to the man, and which is a fitting if not an adequate return for a life spent in the public service, and devoted to literary labors of the most dignified order. It is much to say that he is the most popular author of the day, but we have to say more. With a style that compels attention, with a calm wisdom that commands assent, he has interpreted English history to ourselves and to the world. To us the history which he has indited is worth a score of charters and a cart-load of laws; it is our Bill of Rights and our code of political duties. We know better what we are, we know better what our fathers fought for, we can sympathize with the aspirations of Whigs, we learn to respect the endeavors of Tories, we are less of partisans and more of patriots. To Europe that history is worth all the constitutions that have yet been devised. It has been translated into many languages, and widely read over the continent. Who does not remember the appearance of these volumes in that year of revolution when all the peoples of Europe were maddening with fury about thrones that seemed to be tottering to their fall? It was with profound gratitude that, amid the universal wreck, Englishmen saw, as the historian described, how in their country liberty came to be linked with order, and contentment and fraternity were made consistent with the inequalities of an aristocracy. If it was a lesson which we shall never forget, it was a lesson also which, we have little doubt, will one day bear fruit in every kingdom of Europe, making sovereigns more wise, and making subjects tremble for that crisis shadowed forth by the historian, in which "it may be necessary to sacrifice even liberty, in order to save civilization." In this view, if we except Lord Palmerston, there is probably not an Englishman living who has more powerfully influenced the destinies of Europe than Mr. Macaulay; and as for his influence upon ourselves, those who are fond of quoting the hackneyed saying of Fletcher of Saltoun would have a stronger and more intelligible case if they would give the preference over the maker of laws, not to the writer of ballads, but to the philosophic historian who leaves his mark as palpably as the great author whom Her Majesty is now about to honor.

There can be no more welcome addition to the debates of the Upper House than the orations which we trust Mr. Macaulay will occasionally contribute on the few great occasions by which the Lords every session vindicate their position. Although at one time he took a prominent part in the discussions of the House of Commons, his tone of thought and style of speaking were never quite suited to the bustling representatives of the people. It is in the lower House that Cabinets rise and fall, that public moneys are disposed of, that the chief business of the country is transacted. The members are thus too strictly occupied with passing affairs, too intent upon the result of a division and the fall of a party, to care much for philosophy or history, even if the philosophy be adorned with all the eloquence of Burke, and the history be presented with all the brilliance of Macaulay. But while the Commons are all for the present, on the other hand, prescription is the vital air of the Peerage, and in the House of Lords our philosophic historian will find an appropriate audience for that stately eloquence which carries with it so much learning and so much wisdom. Especially at the present moment must we rejoice at his elevation, in the hope that when we have crushed this Indian mutiny, and the time comes to consider calmly the future of our Eastern Empire, the views of one who has described in most glowing terms how England became possessed of that glorious prize, and who, in the preparation of a Code of Indian law, has shown that he has most profoundly studied the wants of the Hindoo, will be expressed as he alone of living speakers can express them. Not only on our Indian difficulty, but on all questions of high policy, there is not a man in the country whose opinions are entitled to more weight, and who will be more gladly heard. An historian is a statesman on his travels; and, while Mr. Macaulay will still travel from century to century and from country to country, we may expect now to have him sometimes at home with us, giving his advice in the present need.—*London Times.*

A ROMANTIC STORY.—Great was the curiosity expressed at Trouville, to ascertain the cause of the arrival of the newly-married Marquis Dal A—, with his beautiful bride, at such an obscure and distant place as Trouville must appear to a nobleman of Bologna. The mystery, however, was explained by a compatriot of the young couple, whose story, to his own astonishment, has thrown even a greater interest around the lady than that created by her youth, beauty, and melancholy air, had done before. This gentleman relates, that the youthful Marquise, whose beauty and great wealth had made her celebrated throughout Italy, was just finishing her education at the convent of Santa Pace. One fine summer's eve, the young ladies were enjoying the fresh breeze upon the convent terrace, when they were surprised by a party of brigands, who secured the young heiress, and carried her up to the mountains. Such is the helplessness of authority in Italy, that for more than three months negotiations were carried on between her relations and the wretches who had carried her off, concerning the amount of her ransom. At the very first outset, it had been made so exorbitant, that an attempt was made to rescue her by force, and troops were sent against the brigands. The expedition was unsuccessful, and the amount was in consequence doubled by the brigands as punishment. More than half of her immense dowry was absorbed by the demands of the brigands, and it was not until the treaty was signed by the mayor and authorities of Bologna, as guarantee for the family, and a safe pass accorded to the escort appointed to deliver up the young lady at a certain place among the mountains, that any terms could be acceded to. Remember, that this is no invention of Anne Radcliffe, or taken from any other novel writer, but an adventure of our own day, happening not more than a few months ago. The Marquis Dal A— was then studying at the university. He had endeavored to excite the gallantry and ardor of his fellow-students to hurry in a body to the rescue of the young lady; but the professors, getting wind of the intention, succeeded in preventing the organization of the expedition. However, imagination and pity together produced love, and, in spite of the reduction of the dowry by the payment of the ransom, he became the protector of beauty in distress, not for a time, but for life. It was deemed advisable, however, to keep the marriage as private as possible, and the young couple determined—contrary to all Italian custom—to travel for a year or two, when even Bologna, although starving for news, will have managed to have got another repast to feed on by their return.—*Paris Correspondent of the Court Journal.*

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